26b 1957

A Novel of Racial Difficulties

News + Observer
Raleigh, N.C.
Sun. 4-7-57

BIRTHRIGHT. By Lettie Hamlett Rogers. Simon & Schuster, New York. 308 pages. $3.50.

Several years ago Lettie Rogers wrote a novel about a psychotic patient pulling through the shadows to reality. It was called "Landscape of the Heart," and in it were some brilliant pages. Though she has turned now to another theme, she has lost none of that virtuosity which is almost uniquely hers.

P 3-III

Racial Difficulties.

"Birthright" is a novel of racial difficulties. The town of Peegram closely resembles Morganton, and the family of characters is even named Erwin. I suppose there's an end to it; but while nothing like this ever happened in Morganton, it conceivably could have happened there. Perhaps, unknown to most of us, it is happening all over North Carolina today.

This is the way it started: One afternoon in April, 1955, Miss Martha Lyerly, teacher of Grade 5-A, gently told her class her notions about nonsegregation. In a few days, her job was gone, her person in danger, and the town in an uproar.

More Difficult.

Her lot would have been more difficult still if it had not been for a student Ray Hibbard, quiet sweet-natured little fellow with a treacherous mystifying problem of his own. Ray, more than anything else, wanted to be like his father; he said so. His hero-father had been drowned the summer before under circumstances which the boy did not fully comprehend. At any rate, it had something to do with his friendship for a Negro named Jim.

Now, the novel moves back to the story of Harry Hibbard, married to Carrie Erwin of the town's proudest and richest family. How Carrie had insidiously driven her easy-going but right-thinking husband to his doom is the author's way of explaining the domain of evil. Chief aid to Carrie is her cousin Seth Erwin, fashionable but shallow preacher of the First Baptist Church.

Not Melodramatic.

"Birthright" is thus no melodramatic expose of any silly White Patriots Council or ridiculously comic KKK. Instead it searches for the diseasing flaws in human personalities — flaws which expand within those who lead lives of denial. "Birthright" is the tragic story of the so-called upper class in the South, a class basically ignorant of the nature of freedom even for itself.

On the 13th of May, 1955, young Ray Hibbard, son of an Erwin mother, stood up in Grade 5-A and said in his childish way that he was "for liberty and justice for all, black and white." He wanted to be like his dad. That afternoon, during a baseball game, a sparrow flew over the diamond and was slapped down by a pitched ball. A few innings afterwards, a foul streamed into the sunlight toward Ray, standing, his arms outstretched to the sky. Freedom first, and then—!

Comparable.

Lettie Rogers' commentary on our times and our State (for this is North Carolina, no doubt about that) may be compared with Lucy Daniels' "Caleb, My Son," though this is no story about Negroes. It is a brilliant narrative, sometimes Faulknerian, of the misery inherent in our misguided Southern forthrightness. Also it is exciting, dramatic story-telling. Readers hereabouts will recognize the truth of the characters, the truth of the theme Mrs. Rogers delineates.

"Birthright" is the Literary Guild selection for April.

RICHARD WALSER.

Firm publishes book by Dr. Benjamin Mays

Atlanta Ga. Inq.
Sat. 4-13-57

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—The Friendship Press of New York City recently announced publication of a revised edition of "Seeking to Be Christian in Race Relations," by Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College.

In the preface to the 84-page book, first published as a paper bound work some years ago, Dr. Mays says: "The basis for good relations is found in the Christian religion, in the proper understanding of the Christian doctrines of man, Christ and God, and in the application of Christian insights and convictions in everyday living."

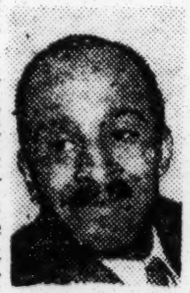
Book Review

Sun. Magazine Section
By Saunders Redding

B'RTHRIGHT, by Lettie Hamlett Rogers. Simon and Schuster, Publisher. 630 Fifth Avenue, New York. 308 pp. $3.50.

Baltimore, Md.
Sun.

If ever a subject needed and deserved intelligent, sensitive exploration it is the timely subject of this novel **Birthright.**



Mr. Redding

It is unfortunate that it does not get the fullest treatment from Miss Lettie Hamlett Rogers, for her book, dealing as it does with the current segregation issue, will certainly attract attention.

It is sensitive, but not sensitive enough; intelligent, but not intelligent enough.

It is, however, well-written, and may quite conceivably find its way to the best seller lists.

For, although the author supplies no fresh insight, she does what she does extremely well, and there are certainly readers —perhaps the majority — who will mistake manner for matter.

Sat. 4-13-57.

THE STORY concerns one Martha Lyerly, a young and beautiful Southern-born lady who, after finishing her education and making a tour of Europe, comes to the town of Peegram to teach.

By its own standards, Peegram is a good town. It has good schools, good churches, an alert citizenry, more wealth than the average small Southern town, and a ruling clique of first families.

And by anybody's standards Martha Lyerly is a **good** woman — honest, temperate by nature, Christian—but it soon develops that, so far as the town is concerned, she thinks all wrong.

* * *

THE WRONG thinking, of course, started with her education.

Peegram does not believe in Martha's kind of education, or any kind that is not a positive protection for the romantic past. And Martha's is not.

One day her class discusses current affairs, and since the Supreme Court decision on segregation is the most current of affairs, there is no way to avoid the subject. Martha is for integration—and she says so.

Children babble, even in a state of shock, and even though one of their unshocked leaders warns, "We better not go telling this around, see? Folks'll get sore. Our folks will.

"They'll say she's a n—r lover, and we know Miss L's O.K. Anybody goes out of here telling on her, I'll bust 'em one, see, on the nose."

It is only a matter of an hour before the whole town knows that there is a teacher who is probably a communist and is certainly that most reprehensible of all the human species, a "coon-lover."

* * *

FEW WHITE folks in the town are with Martha after this, but that few include Seth Erwin, minister scion of the leading family, and Jim, who represents the colored branch of that family.

Seth, though, is in love with Martha and he begins to accept Martha's ideas. Why Jim is for her is obvious. But there is nothing either of them can do, really, once the town gets talking:

"My mama said she'd sooner see me dead than in the same school with a n—r."

"My pop says it's our tax dollars and if they don't like what they get, let 'em go back to Africa where they come from."

"Blood is gonna flow, that's what."

In the end Martha Lyerly is forced to leave town, and if she carries with her the vague hope that one day the town will change, Miss Rogers does not make that hope fecund in the substance of the novel.

Island of Hate

RAGE ON THE BAR. By Geoffrey Wagner. 272 pp. New York: The Noonday Press. $3.50.

Times Book Review
Sun. 4-7-57
By DONALD BARR

THE new novel by Geoffrey Wagner, about the impending tempest in a world where the white race has lost its supremacy, demands comparison —demands it rather aggressively, in fact — with Alec Waugh's fleshy and popular "Island in the Sun." The materials are the same: the made-up Caribbean isle, a microcosm of the British Empire; the racial stresses, complicated by traces of Africa in all the bloodlines, and mounting toward riot; the planting aristocracy still stalking with the old insolence of the slave owner amid the new anxieties; the island administration: the colonels and all the civil servants and officers fretfully shuffling reports between the uncomprehending politicians in Whitehall and the stirring crisis in the brake; the American visitor, a feared and courted cocksure alien; the official functions, with the colors of the guests selected as by an interior decorator. It is as if Mr. Wagner had said: "I shall write this story, but truer and harder than Waugh."

"Rage on the Bar" is harder. It is short. It builds swiftly to bowel-twisting violence. The sex is perverse and cruel. The language is jagged. Colonial administration as Mr. Waugh shows it is the effort of worried men to carry out a policy formulated far away and still do justice to the immediate humans. Colonialism to Mr. Wagner is an opportunity for otherwise unemployable sadists to evade the vigilance of a decent but bankrupt government at home while crazily practicing a cult of glory. He implies that the besieged planters in Malaya and Kenya and his isle of "Connaught" are all one vicious breed, and he plays with the idea that the Nazis were the same breed.

Times Book Review

Mr. Wagner's may be the truer report—or it may not. Historically, it has been true that Whitehall protects black, red and brown-skinned men from the white colonists—that was one of the causes of the American Revolution, and has been a policy since Sir James Stephen ("Mr. Mother-country") ruled the Colonial Office; and the Statute of Westminster has been in the last few years the sole and failing defense of the Negroes and Coloreds in South Africa. But that does not mean that Cornewall Lewis' famous words in 1836 are still true: "The scum of England is poured into the colonies; briefless barristers, broken-down merchants, ruined debauchees, the offal of every calling and profession are crammed into colonial places."

Mr. Wagner, though the son of a Commissioner of Malay Police, seems to feel that this is true, and he almost makes us feel it, except for two inhibiting things: First, his Colonel Featherstonehaugh (pronounced "Fanshawe"), Reggie and the others are such "what-what" caricatures of Englishmen. Second, he himself is an incomplete romantic, one who tries to use romance. The image of Teale and Lady Leone Diehl—the reformer who has risen from the commonalty, a just man, twisting in dalliance with the delicious, corrupt aristocrat and seeming to compromise both his integrity and his cause, yet in his public defeat winning a tiny, secret and uncomprehended victory in that hard heart—is an old and powerful romantic image. Mr. Wagner does not yield to it; he makes it serve his political paradigm; we are conscious of the victory of opinion over feeling.

"Rage on the Bar" is an exciting and very significant narrative. It illustrates what is happening to novels about imperialism. The Liberal writer of a generation or two ago still had a vision of the Empire as an affair of strong motives acting over great distances. Sir Joseph schemed over lunch in the city and men struggled in the jungle. Immoral, it was still an enterprise. Now the vision, like the Empire itself, has closed in upon the weary conscience of the colonial administrator. This follows very closely indeed a pattern set 1934 for such novels by George Orwell's "Burmese Days"—the hurt, defeat-prone Englishman in a sweaty outpost of the Empire, despised by the swilling jingoes at the Club, but destined, without thanks, to save them from the natives he wants to help.

But it is morally narrower. In spirit, Orwell was attacking not the abuse of power but the very fact of power, not merely imperialism but civil authority itself. But Mr. Wagner in essence attacks imperialism or, rather, imperialists. "It's these people," complains the hero; "the rules are all right." Yet Mr. Wagner sees "these people" only from the outside. Because its purposes are explicit and its myth does not go deep, the book is not as strong as its author's animus, but only as strong as the reader's political receptivity.

A Good Mystery Story

In "The Counterfeit Corpse" (Crime Club) Nii Akramahene Vanderpuije displays a brilliant gift for ingenious plot-weaving, evasive clues and startling scientific inventiveness. While transcending nature's laws, the human element remains. The book gives fiction writing a new dignity.—DORSEY HENDRICKS, New York City.

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

LET THE RIGHTEOUS SPEAK, by Clemonce Sabourin. Pageant Press, 101 Fifth Ave., N.Y. 89 pp. $2.50.

When Clemonce Sabourin packed his wife and young son into his car to take a vacation journey to the South, from whence, had come in 1944, he had other ideas than to enjoy the enchantment of Florida in December

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Certainly he had no idea of taking others than his wife and child with him, but when he returned to New York he decided to write a book about that journey, and this reviewer has read the book, and he's been on that journey too.

IT STARTED pleasantly enough—through Jersey, Delaware, Maryland—but it soon developed the qualities of one of those tragedies that only a colored parent in America can understand.

What white parent can ever know the terrible pain of having to tell a child that this and that is simple, common thing—wading in the pool of a public playground, going to a movie to see a cowboy picture, buying soda pop at a roadside stand—is not for him because he is colored, because, in effect, he is "not good enough"?

* * *

BUT IF the parent suffers, the child suffers too, and what makes a child's suffering harder to bear is his inability to understand **why he suffers.**

Then suddenly understanding comes. It came to Clemmie.

They had stopped at a place just outside Asheville, N.C. They had been passing motels for miles, but none had been open for colored. This one was.

The sign said "Rabbit tourist court for colored."

It was a crummy place by any standard, and when the car stopped the father and mother got out, Clemmie stayed where he was.

He wanted to know whether this was a "flea-bag." He'd heard the term used in reference to place of colored accommodation, and if this was a "flea-bag" it would be all right for him to get out of the car.

"I carried him in," the father writes, "and held him close..and prayed that somehow God would let him understand and..without bitterness."

* * *

THOUGH Let The Righteous Speak, someone bitterness — probably Clemonce Sabourin, a Lutheran Christian grace—the incidents related in it will arouse bitterness in others.

They are as poignant and painful as anything this reviewer has come across in several months.

In commenting on **Let The Righteous Spak."** someone remarked that it is a "pity that such a book had to be written, but thank God that here was a Pastor Sabourin to write it." This is to the present reviewer's mind the perfect comment.

The WEEK'S BOOKS

Dr. Frazier Toes the Line

"BLACK BOURGEOISE," by Dr. E. Franklin Frazier (Free Press, $4) purports to be a scientific sociological study of the evolving Negro middle-class. Actually, it is a shameless, pamphleteering imposture, venting Leftist spleen under the thin guise of objectivity. Bourgeoise world-wide behavior is described as uniquely Negro and the obvious is told in terms of the ridiculous. Frazier criticizes Negroes for responding to their environmental stimuli in similar manner to the white middle-class and ridicules their attempts to establish standards of social gentility. He frequently distorts to "prove" a point. He excuses this pseudo-science by disavowing "any purpose to isolate and analyze common characteristics of this class everywhere."

According to this screed, the Negro bourgeoisie, aided by the black press, creates and maintains a world of make-believe, is corroded by self-hate, is rejected by and isolated from the contemptuous white world, hates the black masses, reads nothing, has no real culture, and is irreligious, scandalous, profligate and homosexual. To support this left-wing thesis, he makes significant omissions and unsound conclusions. Straw men are built up to gleefully be destroyed, Negro aspirations and accomplishments are ridiculed, and in many directions (notably in writing about the Negro press), he is shallow and ignorant. This book, first published to mislead the French, is now used to brainwash Americans. Aimed at destroying the "myth" of the black bourgeoisie which supports all organizations and institutions fighting for Negro advancement, the book should be hailed by Southern politicians, the KKK and the White Citizens Councils. Of course, our homegrown Reds will find it good.

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Slavery and Catholicism

Richard B. Miller in "Slavery and Catholicism" (North State Publisher, Durham, N. C. $4) has pulled together a host of information in an effort to refute a claim by a Negro friend that "other churches discriminated against colored people, while the Catholic Church treats everybody alike." Painstakingly he has delved into several historical sources, Catholic and non-Catholic, and marshaled a significant amount of evidence from the past to show that "the Catholic Church was on the side of slaveholders"; as regards the training of colored priest "the church of Rome did not encourage it," and "was not in favor of abolishing slavery from our soil"; that the "Negro was never given the benefit of the status 'human being' by the Church of Rome until 1839"; vigorously denied "Catholic theology should ever be tinctured with the fanaticism of abolition," and so on. This work is of value in presenting one side of an issue; yet this is also its major defeat in that this unbalance tends to detract from the validity it would have otherwise.

HUGH H. SMYTHE
Brooklyn College

Dr. Brookes Gets Article Published

A Clark College professor of English, Dr. Stella Brewer Brookes, has written the critical article on folklorist Joel Chandler Harris, which appears in the 1957 edition of Encyclopedia Britannica.

The article on Chandler—creator of the well known "Uncle Remus" tales was submitted to Dr. Brookes after a request from Walter Yust, editor of the Encyclopaedia.

The request came following publication of Dr. Brookes' book Joel Chandler Harris: Folklorist, which won immediate acclaim from many American newspapers and magazines, including The New York Times, The Boston Herald, Midwest Folklore, The Journal of American Folklore, and was listed by The Yale Review as one of the notable books of 1950.

Her book on Harris established her as an authority on his works and represented a significant contribution to American folklore. Dr. Brookes is chairman of Clark's Department of English.

26b 1957

Trend Toward Integration Noted Despite Opposition

Journal and Guide p. 13 Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK — Although the reaction toward the Supreme Court's decision on school segregation has been mixed in the South and border states, the basic trend toward integration which has been evident for some years has undoubtedly been speeded by the decision.

Such is the major conclusion of a survey of recent development on the segregation front by Harold Fleming and John Constable of the Southern Regional Council published last week as a 25-cent pamphlet by the Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th street, New York City under the title "What Happening In School Integration?"

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"THE SUPREME Court's school decision set the stage in law for a major revision of racial practices in this country," Messrs Fleming and Constable write. "Yet, for all of its far-reaching implications, the decision was not an abrupt departure from current trends. In the years immediately preceding the decision, segregation had been steadily crumbling." They continue:

"Through court action, southern Negroes had won the right to cast their ballots in the all-important Democratic primaries, to serve on juries, to enroll in the graduate schools of state universities, and to ride unsegregated on interstate trains. Whites and Negroes in the armed forces had served side by side for several years, many of them at southern military posts."

• • •

"NOT ALL OF the Negro's advances were the result of court rulings or executive orders," the authors point out. "Many private and church-related colleges in the South had voluntarily opened their doors to Negro students. Professional associations had begun accepting into membership Negro doctors, nurses, lawyers, and ministers. Sixty-odd southern cities had opened the doors of their main public libraries."

"The trend toward integration is the result of various forces," Mr. Fleming and Mr. Constable explain. They include: "The war-inspired concerned for miniority rights which has been enhanced by a growing awareness of the effect of our racial policies on world opinion; action by Negroes themselves, human relations agencies, church and civic groups, enlightened school administrators and public officials; and the growing realization that it is often cheaper to integrate than to provide new or improved facilities."

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THUS, "THE SCHOOL decision tid not mark a sudden cision did not mark a sudden chang eof direction," they add. "But the decision did extend the principle of equal citizenship farther then ever before.. it challenged a'way of life' in the South traditionally based on subordination of the Negro."

The pamphlet reviews in some detail the differing reactions in four main areas of the South and border states. Five states and the District of Columbia have undertaken school intebration as a matter of official policy. Four states — Arkansas, Delaware, Tennessee, and Texas — have been divided in differing areas within their boundaries in their policies.

• • •

FLORIDA, North Carolina, and Virginia have shown a stiffening resistance to desegregation. The remaining five states of the deep South or "black belt" — where Negro population tends to run the highest — have committed themselves to a last ditch defense of segregation. It is in these states that the Citizens' Councils and the Klan have flourished more or less openly.

The Supreme Court's decision was also found to have encouraged the trend toward desegregation in northern schools as well as in housing and employment in the North. The continued existence of vast areas of segregated housing was cited, however, as a persistent and difficult problem.

The price of the pamphlet is 25 cents. The committee's address is 22 East 3th street, New York 16. N. Y.

Rhythm in the Native Style

DRUM: The Newspaper That Won the Heart of Africa. By Anthony Sampson. Illustrated. 256 pp. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.50.

Sun. 3-10-57

By JOHN BARKHAM

THE African drum which beats in this book is not sounding the now familiar note of gloom and doom. Its rhythm is the pulse-beat of a little-known but sizable segment of South Africa's Negro population: the two million or so detribalized Africans who have grown up in the urban slums, speaking only the white man's language and caring nothing about their primitive ancestry. Specifically this is a report on Johannesburg's huge and sprawling equivalent of Harlem, the lower half of that tall, tough city which the upper half never sees.

It is significant that an outsider and Englishman should have produced this sparkling and vital book. Certainly no white South African could so effectively have scaled the high walls of apartheid without risking punishment or, at the very least, social ostracism. Perhaps it was because Anthony Sampson didn't know what he was getting into that he agreed to come out to Johannesburg to edit Drum, a new magazine for Negroes. Fresh out of Oxford, he found himself in a metropolis of a million people, "half white, half black, each half fearing the other."

Mr. Barkham, who was born in South Africa, visited last summer many of the scenes described in "Drum."

The going was tough at the start. The blacks saw in Drum the cunning hand of the white man. It took some courageous exposés of prison brutality and rural semi-slavery to win over its readers. Drum learned the hard way—by having its Negro reporters subject themselves personally to the whip and the boot before documenting it all in word and picture.

THEN, with the ground firm under its feet, the magazine began to explore the lighter side of Negro life in Johannesburg, and it is this part of the book which will come as a surprise to American readers. The African is by nature a happy extrovert who will laugh even under adversity. There are some remarkable chapters here of after-dark life in the city's *shebeens* (speakeasies), chapters that pulse with the vigor and vitality of the Africans themselves. When the day's work is done, the cooks, messengers and laundresses doff their "Yes, baas" obsequiousness and pass into their own world of jazz, jive and jukeboxes. In Johannesburg a few months ago I heard a self-taught African "combo" playing illegally for white dancers, led by a Basuto clarinetist, who handled his instrument like a Benny Goodman.

These are the hip-swinging African intelligentsia, rootless and determined to absorb the white man's ways, who now spearhead the resistance to apartheid. They are intensely American in their outlook, aping Harlem every way they can. As Mr. Sampson sees them, "in their vigor, jazz and laughter they belong to the youth of the world." This book, more vividly than any other, presents them as they really are. "Cut out this junk about kraals, and Basutos in blankets," they told the author. "Give us jazz and film stars. We want Duke Ellington, Satchmo, hot dames! Yes, brother, anything American."

Drum held up a mirror to all this, to the great unease of the whites and the vast pleasure of the blacks. The reader will not be surprised to learn that Mr. Sampson is now back in England. The Africa he uncovered in Drum is marvelously reflected in his book.

New Book Soon From The Pen of Dr. DuBois

Call Fri. 3-8-57 P. 7

Kansas City Mo.

NEW YORK. — Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the dean of American letters, has completed a monumental study of what it has meant to be a Negro in the United States from 1870 to the present. This work is in the form of a novel, totaling 1,500 pages, to be issued in three volumes, one a year, beginning March, 1957, by Mainstream Publishers, of New York. The overall title of the trilogy is THE BLACK FLAME. The first book, entitled THE ORDEAL OF MANSART, is scheduled for release on March 25, 1957.

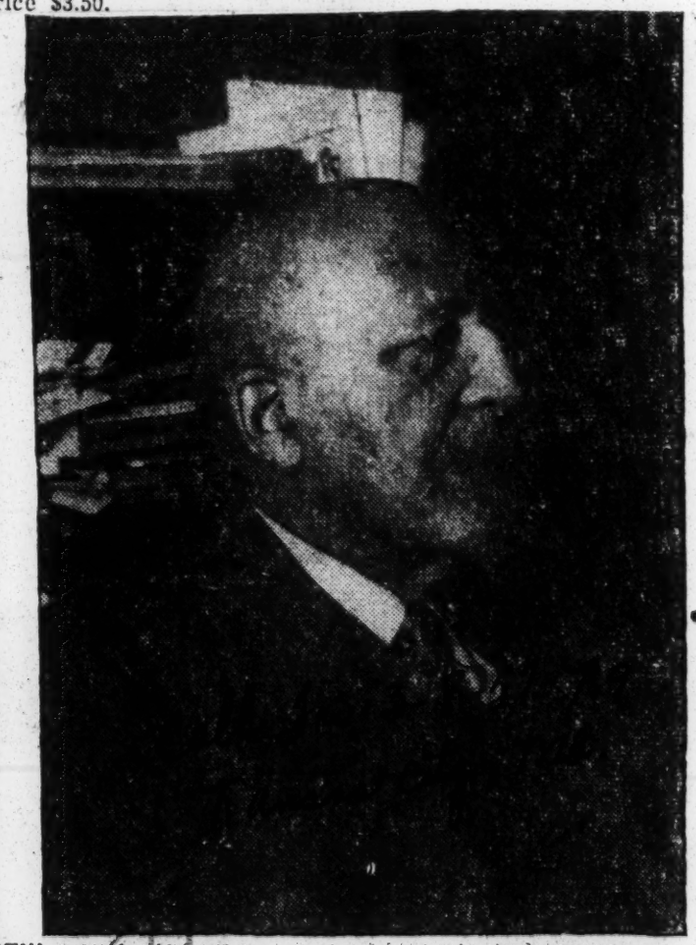
Dr. DuBois, who wrote two novels a generation ago, and is the author of such classical studies as THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK, BLACK RECONSTRUCTION, and other works, brings to this great novel everthying that has made him a figure of world-wide renown. The book is written with the poetic imagery, the incisive wit, fierce devotion to justice and absolute commitment to truth which have characterized the career of this

preeminent American.

In recognition of his achievements and contributions, the New York Public Library has officially accepted for its permanent exhibit a bust of Dr. DuBois by the distinguished American sculptor, William Zorach. This statue will be formally presented to the library, in April, by Van Wyck Brooks and other notable men of letters.

At the age of 89, Dr. DuBois has capped his life-work with an historical novel which will endure for generations.

THE ORDEAL OF MANSART, by W. E. B. DuBois. Published by Mainstream Publishers, 832 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y. 320 pages. Price $3.50.



NEW BOOK OUT SOON. — Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, eminent historian and novelist, is the author of a new historical novel (in three parts, the first of which is scheduled for release later this month. "The Ordeal of Mansart," initial work in the three-part "The Black Flame," begins the story of the Negro in the United States from 1870. The second and third books in the series are to be released at yearly intervals.

Books of The Times

Times P. 17-C
New York

By CHARLES POORE

THE aristocracies within democracies, someone must have said, are bound to produce dramatic hypocrisies. Among our most liberal statesmen you will often find our richest men. Time and again the ragged, rugged pioneer becomes the ancestral founder of a patrician line. These manifestations of destiny draw novelists irresistibly. A Henry James or an Edith Wharton will take northern exposures for their moralities; an Ellen Glasgow, a Robert Penn Warren or a William Faulkner will see southward their devils and angels.

Oct. 3-23-57

In "Birthright" Lettie Hamlett Rogers examines with remarkable force and subtlety a middle tier in the Thomas Wolfe country, with overtones of Francis Gray Patton. Her characters are the men, women and children in Peegram, a prosperous town not far south of the Mason-Dixon line. The Supreme Court's unanimous desegregation decision has swept them all into a condition of smoldering tumult.

Lettie Hamlett Rogers—by Evelyn Johnson

Now, many writers in the last two years or so have tried their hands at this fugue of anguish and intolerance, bigotry, hate, tradition and compassion. They have been successful in varying degrees, depending on whether their capacity for creative art can encompass their exhibitions of unchallengeable righteousness. The triumph of Miss Rogers' book, it seems to me, lies in the fact that, the issues underlying her story notwithstanding, it could have taken place anywhere, since it is based on eternal themes of man's fate.

Leverages for an Overthrow

The Erwins rule Peegram as surely as if they were a baronial line in a Renaissance Italian hill town. Their family history is pimentoed with scandals and accomplishments. They want the place to go ahead, all right, but only on their own terms. And their own terms do not include an implementation of full liberty and justice for everyone.

They are riding for a fall. The elements of disaster are within them, but two outsiders —comparatively—become decisive catalysts. One is the extremely pretty and high-hearted school teacher, Martha Lyerly, who, in current events class, says that she is in favor of desegregation. This locally sensational attitude nearly costs her life. But it brings to her side two children of the Erwin clan.

The other is Harry Hibbard, dead by his own design when the story opens, but a living conscience to trouble the town's repose. He was a football and baseball star with an awesome reputation in those parts, a distinguished airman in the war. But leading elements in Peegram hated him because, after marrying an Erwin, he went fishing with a Negro related to the Erwins and planned to give a part of his land to their unacknowledged kinsman.

I have sketched a bare outline of a situation whose ramifications Miss Rogers presents with the compelling skill of a born storyteller. Her portrait of Harry Hibbard's wife, Carrie, for example, could easily be expanded into a full novel about a tremendously dominating woman who wins the somewhat scared respect of all, the abiding love of none. Her second son, Ray, a frail rabbit with the heart of a lion, is one of the children who defiantly side with Martha Lyerly when the chips are down, and who dedicates his few years on earth to the vindication of his father.

The Way of the Compromiser

The other boy who leads the children's crusade for the schoolteacher against the community is Seth Erwin's son. There is little love gained between these generations. Again, in Seth Erwin, Miss Rogers has the material for a whole novel. He was Harry Hibbard's roommate and envious friend in college. He has become a sybaritic minister of grace, forever disquieted by his lack of faith. He must serve as Carrie's front man in making the community conform to her wishes and the antebellum standards of the town. He says yea to this and nay to that and usually despises himself privately for whichever stand he takes.

Miss Rogers' most difficult—and successful —accomplishment in "Birthright" is to make us believe, truly, that the forthright Martha Lyerly is profoundly in love with the suavely compromising Seth Erwin. They have only a few meetings, but when they are together the air crackles with things better left unsaid that are said eloquently.

In a concession to prevailing trends of symbolism, Miss Rogers makes unduly significant the death of a sparrow on the crucial occasion of the death of a child. Her book did not need that, but, having decided to include it, she makes it seem true, too. After all, that allusion is a part of man's birthright in the endlessly unfolding legend of tolerance and intolerance.

26b 1957

Books of The Times

Times 1-29-57 Herald Tribune 1-29-57

By ORVILLE PRESCOTT

WHEN Sir Henry Rider Haggard, the English novelist, lived in South Africa as a young man he talked at length with elderly Zulus who remembered the great days of Shaka, the founder of the Zulu kingdom. "Seldom has there been a monarch, black or white," wrote Haggard later, "so terrible and so absolute, and never, perhaps, has a man lived more wicked or more clever." Remembering all the stories he had heard about "this colossal genius and most evil man," and making use also of his own fanciful imagination, Haggard wrote a novel about Chaka called "Nada the Lily." Now sixty-five years after the publication of Haggard's book another book about the Zulu conqueror by another man who also listened in his youth to stories told by elderly Zulus is published, "Shaka Zulu"* by E. A. Ritter. The name is spelled differently and Mr. Ritter's book is labeled a biography, but it contains many of the same stories.

E. A. Ritter

E. A. Ritter was born in Natal in 1890. His first language was Zulu, learned from native nurses. As a child he listened to stories told by an old man whose father was one of Shaka's soldiers. When he was a very young man he talked to a very old man, Chief Sigamanda Cube, who was born in 1810 and had served as a body servant to Shaka.

Tradition and Research Combined

Drawing on the wealth of "oral tradition" thus acquired and on all the available written sources, Mr. Ritter has produced this book. Whether "oral traditions" about a savage race's greatest hero are fact or fiction is a moot point. Mr. Ritter thinks they are reliable—even including speech, gesture and emotion.

"Shaka Zulu" is a poorly written book about an extraordinary man. Mr. Ritter has clogged his narrative with a welter of confusing native proper names. He has interrupted it with numerous anthropological dissertations. He has not been able to chart a clear track through local geography. Nevertheless, he has a tremendous story to tell and he has told it just well enough so that it should interest anyone with a taste for chronicles of African barbarism.

Shaka was the illegitimate child of a minor chief. His father was head of the Zulu clan, at that time only one of the 300 clans which made up the great Nguni people. Ignored by his father, an outcast whose life was made miserable by older boys, Shaka had his own way to make. He made it by talent alone.

As a soldier in the army of the most powerful of the Nguni chiefs he rose rapidly. He invented a new weapon, a broad-bladed stabbing assegai. Hitherto the Nguni had used light throwing assegais. And he invented a new military tactic, close-quarter fighting. Hitherto the Nguni had maintained a discreet distance while they threw their spears.

So when Shaka succeeded his father he was ready. His clan could muster only 500 warriors and controlled only 100 square miles. When Shaka died in 1828, assassinated by his brothers, the armies of the Zulu kingdom numbered 50,000 and the kingdom itself consisted of 200,000 square miles. Ruthless discipline, total war, military genius and an "overpowering personality" had taken Shaka far.

The King's Fiendish Cruelty

That Shaka was greatly gifted and could inspire fanatical devotion in his subjects is beyond doubt. That he was a "dictator-reformer" in Mr. Ritter's phrase seems less certain. He did reduce the terrible power of the witch doctors, but only to substitute a more terrible one, his own. Any disobedience, any failure to carry out Shaka's orders, was punished by death. Many executions were performed with fiendish ingenuity in inflicting pain. Shaka killed for revenge, as a matter of policy wiping out enemy tribes, for whimsical reasons of his own and out of madness.

Surely he must have been crazed when he killed anyone who sneezed or coughed while he ate. After his mother's death Shaka killed hundreds of people because they were not demonstrative enough in their manifestations of grief. As a sign of national mourning he forbade any cultivation of the land, any drinking of milk (a staple in the Zulu diet) and any sexual relations, even in marriage.

So blood-thirsty a tyrant practically insured his own murder. Friends warned the demented king that he should be guarded at all times. Shaka laughed. Who would dare to try to kill him? Who would want to?

Accustomed to the devotion of his people, convinced that the Spartan discipline he had imposed upon them would not be broken, Shaka refused to be suspicious. And yet the fear he inspired could not prevent many of his 1,200 concubines from having affairs. The Zulus lived with death and the death of Shaka seemed worth the risk to the tyrant's two brothers.

There are many bloody and gruesome stories in "Shaka Zulu." One about a murderous old queen locked inside a hut with a starving hyena is enough to disturb one's sleep. There is much curious information about Zulu customs. There is much evidence of the incredible courage of the Zulus, a "race noble in heart, dignified of bearing, with refined manner, and learned in natural science."

*SHAKA ZULU: The Rise of the Zulu Empire. By E. A. Ritter. 391 pages. Putnam. $5.

Zulu Warrior Chief A Tactical Genius

World-Telegram & Sun P. 27 Thurs. 5-2-57 New York

By ALLAN KELLER.

Staff Writer.

SHAKA ZULU. By E. A. Ritter. Putnam. 383 pp. $5.

Just one year after Napoleon was defeated on the field of Waterloo, a young African Zulu assumed the throne of a small portion of his tribe. His only weapons were bull-hide shields and hand-forged spears, but behind the fierce eyes was the brain of a great general. His name was Shaka.

His empire was a paltry patch of southeast Africa only 10 miles square, but before he had reached the age of 45 he had created a nation strong beyond belief. Sixty-three years after he first looked upon the 500 ill-trained, slovenly warriors he had inherited, the entire British Empire—then at its apogee—could barely conquer Zululand.

The British put in the field an army of 20,000 infantry and a cavalry detachment with breech-leading rifles and cannon. With them were colonial mounted troops and thousands of native levies and a supply train of 1000 ox-drawn wagons. Yet it took six months for the white men to impose a shaky peace.

Illiterate Genius.

Shaka, unable to read or write, ignorant of history unless it had been preserved by ballads and fables, combined to an amazing degree the ruthless techniques of Genghis Khan and Alaric with the strategy of Clausewitz and Lee.

This 6 foot 3 Negro believed in total war.

"Strike an enemy once and for all," he ordered. "Let him cease to exist as a tribe or he will live to fly at your throat again. If there must be war, let it be 'impi ebomvu'—total war. But treat generously those who submit without war."

In an early battle against a powerful chief named Zwide, Shaka employed tactics strongly resembling those Stonewall Jackson used in Virginia. He moved his infantry at high speed to strike the enemy before its contingents could join forces. Hiding his main army, he struck at an enemy group trying to join the main force of the foe.

When Zwide saw his reinforcements being overwhelmed, he sent his right and center to their aid. Then Shaka struck and destroyed his enemy piecemeal, although outnumbered four to one.

Used British Tactics.

Another time, attacked by a vast army that numbered at least 20,000, he adopted the British square tactics that Wellington used at Waterloo, altering it a bit to form circles so there would be no exposed corners. Then Shaka lured the enemy into a region without water, but his own men had collected hundreds of gourds and skins full of the precious fluid.

As the sun beat down upon the battlefield, the enemy wilted and had to detach entire regiments so they could find something to drink. Their strength thus diverted and weakened, Shaka fought them on more equal terms.

As a final stroke of tactical genius, he detached a small contingent of men to lead the Zulu herds to safety. Thinking him ready to retreat, the enemy moved its left flank out to pursue the cattle.

Shaka struck with sudden fury. His men moved out in tight ranks. Their leader remained on the crest of the only hill in a vast plain where he could see the whole battle. The opposing general had to rely on runners to know what was happening on his flanks. In a few hours Shaka won the field.

Great Days Recalled

Times Book Review New York

WIZARDS' COUNTRY. By Daphne Rooke. 300 pp. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.75.

By JOHN BARKHAM

Herald Tribune 5-5-57 P. 13

THE weight of death, darkness and destruction hangs like a pall over this somber tale of the Zulu people. Daphne Rooke has taken her theme from the Zulu time of troubles in the last century, when their mighty *impis* collided with the white man and spilled out their power in Zulu blood.

This is a far cry from the exotic, rather facile romances Miss Rooke has given us so far, the last of which, 'Ratoons,' was sheer melodrama. "Wizards' Country" is a very different kettle of fish—or perhaps I should say "bag of bones," for witchcraft is a principal ingredient of this sanguinary tale. It is a tale told by the hunchback, Benge, of the Tshanini tribe, and intoned by him in the sonorous rhythms of the Zulu tongue. The time is the heyday of the great king, Cetewayo. The Tshanini live peacefully on their hilltop kraal, raising their cattle, dancing their dances, sending their young men to serve in the king's armies. Because he is misshapen, Benge is taken for a magic dwarf and journeys frequently into the wizards' country, where spells are cast and witch's potions brewed.

If this sounds like a fairy tale, the answer is that it is a Zulu fairy tale, recalled from the mists of memory and set down here just as it might have been spoken. In all this brooding and vanished world Miss Rooke never sets a foot wrong. Her mastery of Zulu tribal customs is matched by the sustained poetry of her language.

COMING from an author who has lived among the Zulus, this is not altogether surprising; but, as the reader soon discovers, cadence, simile and diction are

not enough. The unvarying tone and mood of the narrative become oppressive. So the author turns to violent action, the Zulu war against the British, seen here through Benge's eyes. The massacre at Isandhlwana, Rorke's Drift, Ulundi—these are piled battle on battle as in an old Norse saga. Benge's brothers, mighty warriors both, are slain in combat. Zulu power, "which was such as to shake the ground and to move the very rock of the sky," is shattered. Only the hunchback Benge lives through the Zulu débâcle.

This book is not history—Miss Rooke has one of Benge's brothers carry out the notorious killing of the Prince Imperial—nor is it simply a figment of the author's imagination. Rather is it an overlong chronicle of heroic Zulu deeds as they might be remembered by a garrulous *induna* in the drowsy sunshine of an African afternoon.

CHRIST, OUR LADY AND THE CHURCH, by Ives M. J. Congar (Newman Press, $2.50). An essay in ecumenical theology. Translated from the French by Henry St. John, O. P. Roman Catholic presentation by Bishop Léon-Joseph Suenens.

THE KINGDOM BEYOND CASTE, by Liston Pope (Friendship Press: cloth, $3; paper, $1.25). An analysis of racial tensions.

LUCILLE ARCOLA CHAMBERS, author of "America's Tenth Man," has spent the past month touring the country, plugging her book. Her trip has taken her from New York to San Francisco. Enroute back home, she stopped at the Chicago Defender office to leave a copy. Here she shows John H. Sengstacke, Defender editor and publisher, some of the highlights of the book's contents.

(Bollingen Series, LIII; Pantheon Books, $8.50). Presentation of an Indian ceremonial through literary and graphic media.

BOTANY FOR GARDENERS, by Harold William Rickett (Macmillan, $4.50). A handbook.

DEADLINE, by Paul Darcy Boles (Macmillan, $3.75). Novel about a Southern newspaper editor's stand on integration.

GLAD ADVENTURE, by Francis Bowes Sayre (Macmillan, $6).

Book Tells Role Of Negro In U.S.

The answer to the question, "How does the Negro actually contribute to the American way of life?" is found in a newly-published pictorial review by Lucille Arcola Chambers.

Published by Twayne Publishers Inc., of New York City, the manuscript for "America's Tenth Man," was five years in the making and was peddled to 27 publishers before finding one who would release it.

Foreword to the modern 333-page book on the accomplishments of U. S. Negroes was written by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge.

A graduate of Wayne university, Detroit, and a gradate student at New York University in the Department of Human Relations, the author spent four years doing research for "America's Tenth Man."

The book covers the U. S. Negro's participation in the Armed Forces, legal profession, medical science, education, housing, communications, the arts, sports, recreation, labor and industry, business, farming religion and organizations.

It highlights the fact that colored people are making greater efforts to get first-class citizenship and illustrates many achievements about which most Americans are too inadequately informed.

The title of the book, which contains over 1,000 photographs is drawn from the fact that Negroes comprise one-tenth of the nation's population.

NEW BOOK ON LINCOLN

NEW YORK—"Marks of Lincoln on Our Land," a new book by Maurine W. Redway and Dorothy K. Bracken, is being published by Hastings House.

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

THE ORDEAL OF MANSART, by W. E. B. DuBois. Mainstream and Masses, Publishers; 832 Broadway, New York. 316 pp. $3.50.

The Ordeal of Mansart is the first book of a proposed trilogy which is to bear the general title **The Black Flame.**

Both titles have the romantic flavor of 18th Century melodrama, and so—in its narrative portions—does this first volume.

Mr. Redding

Dr. DuBois outlined **The Ordeal of Mansart** long ago.

That outline was published in 1903: it was called **The Souls of Black Folk,** a book of essays which, read even now, grip one with the beauty of their style and language, the truth of their moral passion, and the sincerity of their concern for the dignity and destiny of man.

Though the beauty of Dr. DuBois' style seems somewhat old-fashioned and faded now, the other qualities remain unpaired. They burn as bright (and sear as surely) in **The Ordeal of Mansart** as ever they did in **The Souls of Black Folk.**

* * *

BUT THE ORDEAL is not nearly so good a novel as the first book was a volume of essays.

A novel is a novel, and though one may not dictate to the novelist what material he may or may not use, it must be agreed, I think, that the esthetic form called the novel makes its own special demands upon the organization of material, just as the intellectual form of the essay makes its special demands.

The trouble with The Ordeal of Mansart is that the author has ignored fictional demands.

Too frequently—indeed, predominantly, this first volume in DuBois trilogy reads like an essay in history and sociology.

There are long stretches of precise informative matter that, though interesting in themselves and pertinent in another connection, scarcely long here.

History is neither transformed nor transfused: it maintains its own structure still, and the story is like a lichen that grows upon it.

* * *

THE STORY principally concerns two families—the colored Mansarts who, as a family, came to birth with the end of the Civil War, and the white Breckinridges whose family is older than the country.

The story begins in Reconstruction, when Tom Mansart, representing the freedmen, goes to Colonel John Breckenridge, representing the **Quality White Folks,** seeking support of the freedmen's legitimate demands for "work at fair pay, education and justice."

Though the colonel promises Mansart support, he has previously promised support to the poor whites whose demands are diametrically opposed to those of the freedmen.

He cannot keep both promises. His wife wishes to assure the freedmen that the colonel is for them. Going to a colored meeting one night, she finds herself caught between a congregation of Klansmen and a group of colored people.

She realizes that the Klansmen are perfectly capable of killing her and putting the blame on colored persons attending the meeting, thus gaining the end of arousing further hatred against the freedmen.

Mrs. Breckenridge turns to Mansart. Her rescue costs him his life at the very moment his son is born.

* * *

FROM THIS point one follows the fortunes of Manuel Mansart, the son, and Betty L. Breckenridge, the colonel's daughter, through the end of Reconstruction, the turbulence of the Populist Movement, the period of the Booker T. Washington Compromise, the founding of the Niagara Movement and the NAACP down to the eve of the first World War.

All of these social and historical events are rendered forth in exhaustive and exact detail.

They prove once more Dr. DuBois' great learning; they emphasize again the moral earnestness that adds lustre to an eminent career; but, unfortunately, they do not make a novel.

If they make interesting reading—and they do—it is because Dr. DuBois commitment to the truth of moral passion is made to go hand in hand with his commitment to historical truth, and this is itself a thing of strange, strange interest.

26b 1957

From "Battle for the Mind."

Part of a pattern: African rhythmic drummers.

Facing Up to the Power of Suggestion

Times Book Review
New York
Sun, 5-26-57

BATTLE FOR THE MIND. By William Sargent. Illustrated. 263 pp. New York: Doubleday & Co. $4.50.

By CURTIS CARROLL DAVIS

AN elderly native prostrate in front of a voodoo drum in Haiti; two English teen-agers stomping starry-eyed before a rock 'n' roll orchestra; cultists in Durham, N. C., ecstatically fondling a poisonous reptile; a Russian mongrel dog drooling in obedient reflex to a bell in the laboratory of I. P. Pavlov. Related phenomena? Part of a pattern? Without any doubt, says the author of this book.

Starting with the four basic types of canine temperament arrived at by Pavlov in his experiments, Dr. William Sargant, who is President of the Section of Psychiatry of the Royal Society of Medicine, proceeds to equate these types with the "humors" of the Greek physician, Hippocrates. He then demonstrates how, from pre-Christian times to the present, the human psyche has proved all too amenable to suggestion, in one guise or another, for good or for evil purposes.

For his examples from the classic period the author asked advice of humanist Robert Graves, but it was his own Methodist rearing that turned his attention to the abundant case histories in mass suggestibility produced by the Wesleyan revivals of the eighteenth century in England. (From America he selects, out of two different eras, our own adepts in the technique: Jonathan Edwards and Charles C. Finney.)

The devout who fell sobbingly to their knees before these powerful preachers of the word were exhibiting no essentially different responses from those shown by Londoners exposed to the Luftwaffe blitz or by British and American military evacuees from the Dunkirk or Normandy beachheads. All were demonstrating an irresistible, protective "abreaction" to overwhelming scenes.

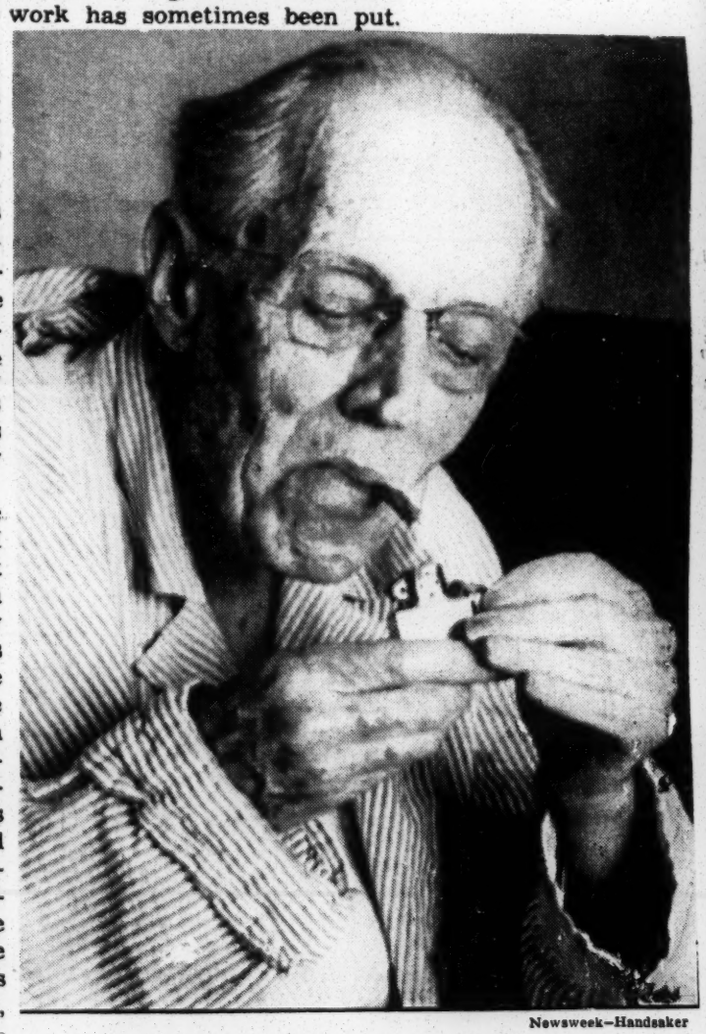
These scenes eventually induced certain standard results: feelings of guilt, anger, fear, or tension (excitement). When the individual had been at last reduced to this condition, his intellect swung open to new ideas as inevitably as had the minds of Pavlov's dogs. Dr. Sargant noted, for example, that many soldiers in World War II suffering from combat neuroses lost the use of their legs just as, when subjected to laboratory stress, the dogs had.

AN individual's formal acceptance of new ideas is often signalized by an admission of guilt or a confession to previous error. In his survey of past techniques for the eliciting of confessions Dr. Sargant ranges back in time to show how the Spanish Inquisition provided certain precedents for the Pavlov-based Russian methods of today. He then enlarges on the variations developed by the Chinese Communist party in its agent-training program. Across the ages, he concludes, though their goals are widely different, the climax to both political and religious indoctrination has been attained when the prisoner (penitent) has been brought to the threshold of confession (conversion). And the author warns that "among the readiest victims of brain-washing or religious conversion may be the simple, healthy extrovert," because he is average: and the average person has always managed to survive through his ability to adapt himself to his environment. Only the mentally abnormal are resistant.

Dr. Sargant concurs in the findings from World War II of psychiatrist Roy L. Swank that, "if kept *long enough* in front-line fighting, without any intermission, *all* United States fighting personnel, except some of the insane, eventually broke down * * * " How can a person —any person—subject to terrible tension, minimize its effects? The author suggests this regimen: try to free your mind of doubts, snatch sleep whenever possible, attempt to maintain your weight, retain a sense of humor. "The safety of the free world," he believes, "seems therefore to lie in a cultivation, not only of courage, moral virtue and logic, but of humor: humor which produces the well-balanced state in which emotional excess is laughed at as ugly and wasteful."

Dr. Sargant has scanted the psychoanalytical explanation for human behavior, and he admits many of his conclusions are tentative. On his own mechanistic grounds, however, he has produced the most wide-ranging single survey of its subject known to this reviewer. He is serious (the bibliography has 194 items), he is persuasive, and what he has to say is startlingly readable. "Though men are not dogs, they should humbly try to remember how much they resemble dogs in their brain functions, and not boast themselves as demigods." It shouldn't have happened to a dog? Let's all be thankful it did—thankful to Ivan Pavlov for demonstrating it and to William Sargant for displaying so starkly the diabolic purposes to which the good Pavlov's life's work has sometimes been put.

Mr. Davis, a major in the Military Intelligence Reserve, has made a special study of the history of brain-washing and kindred subjects.



Newsweek—Handsaker

Onstott: A 'slimy mess' and a sleeper

BEHIND SCENES:

Newsweek
New York
Mon. 5-13-57

The Best-Seller Breed

How does a book get to be a best seller?

Last week, "Mandingo," a mammoth, shocking, meandering first novel about the gruesome art of breeding better slaves in the ante-bellum South, settled firmly onto the best-seller lists. Written by Kyle Onstott, a 70-year-old bachelor (with one adopted son), its success sheds a faint, but interesting, light on the mysterious ways of the book publishing business.

P. 122

The publisher of "Mandingo" is a

small firm in Richmond, Va., named Denlinger's. Run by William Denlinger, who took it over upon his father's death in 1953, it puts out an intriguingly specialized list: Of its 84 titles, 75 are about dogs. Onstott, who has not only bred dogs, but spent a good deal of time judging them, was one of its authors.

Young Denlinger wanted to diversify. When he heard that Onstott was working on a novel he asked to see it. In time he received a ponderous, 1,300 page manuscript written in longhand. He stayed up till dawn reading his way through it. This was not surprising since Onstott's adopted son had already remarked: "The book doesn't have any significance, but it's like eating peanuts."

At his home in Sacramento, last week, recovering from pneumonia. Onstott explained: "Since my childhood in Illinois I have always been horrific, and strangely drawn to slavery. I didn't expect to find a publisher, but when Bill Denlinger wanted to take it, I decided that he'd do a better job of exploiting it than a bigger publisher. He has."

Prongs: Denlinger launched a two-pronged attack to sell "Mandingo." Through a public relations firm in New York a series of three outsize postcards were sent, one after the other, to 1,300 bookstores around the country. The first had nothing on it but the ominous word MANDINGO; the second had a few quotes ("You've GOT something there"), the price, and publisher's address; the third read "MANDINGO. Not just a novel—an Electric Shock!"

At the same time, Denlinger sent his lone salesman whirling around the country in an effort to dispose of the first edition of 10,000 copies. The salesman finally quit because his wife threatened to divorce him.

Ten thousand copies is a small printing for a book which promised to be a best seller, but there was shortly a great deal more talk about the book than there were copies on hand; a situation which caused even more talk. Another 10,000 were sold and a third printing is under way. Even in the South (where one critic called it "a slimy mess" and scholarly historians called it far-fetched) it is selling in some cities.

Onstott admits to a clear connection between his lifelong interest in breeding dogs and the activities of his fictional Falconhurst plantation. "I've always felt that the human race could be regenerated by selective breeding. But 'Mandingo' isn't the sort of thing I mean."

Out of Bitterness Came an Empire

Times Book Review
New York Herald Tribune Sun. 5-26-57 P. 22

SHAKA ZULU: The Rise of the Zulu Empire. By E. A. Ritter. 375 pp. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

By PETER ABRAHAMS

SHAKA—or Chaka, as the Africans prefer to call him—was the greatest military genius ever to emerge in Southern Africa, if not on the whole continent. It would be hard to convince a proud Zulu of today that any other military leader in the history of Africa could compare with him. Of his greatness there is no doubt.

His reputation as a military genius and as founder of the Zulu nation has survived the attempts of early Afrikaner historians to dismiss him as just another despotic, bloodthirsty, naked savage. The intricate pattern of tribal social relations that was formalized during his reign (1816-28) is now recognized for the great achievement it was.

It is one of the great virtues of E. A. Ritter's book that he puts Shaka in his proper social setting and brings to light the tribal customs and attitudes of the day—for these made Shaka as much as he later helped to formalize them. In this context the conventional picture of a blood-mad savage gives way to a portrait in depth that gives us the feel of someone who was human.

Shaka was born in a village of what is now the South African Province of Natal in the year 1787. His father was a small chief in a land where every village had its small chief and there was no centralized authority. There were frequent wars between one small chief and another and alliances were made and broken much as they were between the barons of feudal Europe.

Mr. Abrahams is the author of "Tell Freedom," the story of his life in South Africa.

The boy Shaka was physically puny, a great disadvantage in those days; but even worse, his mother was dismissed from his father's kraal, which immediately rendered him illegitimate by tribal custom. No more disgraceful status can be conceived from the Zulu viewpoint. So the boy grew up bitter, alone and turned in on himself, grappling with a devastating sense of inferiority.

As with all those suffering from a great inferiority complex, Shaka felt a desperate need to prove himself better than anybody else. And since physical prowess was valued above all other qualities, he set about whipping himself into a fierce, fanatical warrior. As he grew up he outfought and outhunted all the young men of his own age group, and so compelled the respect of both his contemporaries and his elders.

Frontispiece for "Shaka Zulu."
Shaka.

Then he went to war, tasted the thrill and blood of battle and the course of his life was set. Shaka invented the new short-handled stabbing spear which replaced the old long-handled unwieldy contraption. And when he won promotion (he had by this time attached himself to the most powerful of the various tribal chiefs) he introduced new, unheard-of methods of fighting.

Beginning with something like 500 men, Shaka subdued every tribe encountered, spread terror throughout the land and began the creation of the great Zulu nation. He became a favorite of the old chief, Dingiswayo, for whom he had carved out a magnificent kingdom, and when Dingiswayo died, Shaka took his place as chief and set about turning the kingdom into a vast empire, not much smaller than the whole United States.

Mr. Ritter tells the story of the Black Napoleon with detailed care and great fidelity. He is as qualified as anyone I know to tell this story. He has grown up among the Zulus, spent a lifetime among them. He has developed an enormous affection for them. All of which comes through in this impressive biography of a great man. But good as this book is, it is not the great epic of "Chaka, the Black Spear."

For that epic, I think, we will have to wait for the emergence of a writer from Shaka's own people, one touched with genius.

Books Today

Times P. 25C
New York, N.Y.

FAR TO GO, by Mary Louise Aswell (Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, $3.50). A novel of suspense.

KARL LIEBKNECHT, Man Without a Country, by Karl W. Meyer, introduction by C. V. Easum (Public Affairs Press, $3.25). Biography of "the international revolutionary Socialist."

LABOR FACT BOOK 13, prepared by the Labor Research Association (International Publishers, $2.50).

SCIENCE AND HUMAN LIFE, by J. A. V. Butler (Basic Books, $3.95). An analysis of the major advances in natural and physical sciences. 6-3-57

Albany Professor Co-Authors Three New Textbooks

Daily World
Fri. 6-7-57
Atlanta, Ga.

ALBANY, Ga., — Dr. Melvin Humphrey, Professor and Chairman of the Division of Business at Albany State College recently signed contracts with the Pitman Publishing Company of New York to co-author three new textbooks. Dr. Humphrey will participate in the writing of a new Principles of Accounting textbook, a new Principles of Economics textbook, and a revision of a Public Finance textbook.

The collaborative writing technique is a process whereby several scholars in the business administration field combine their talents and resources to present an outstanding contribution to the field of education for business. Dr. Humphrey has been selected to serve as chairman of the group assigned to write key chapters in the three textbooks.

The editor for the Pitman Publishing Company is Thomas B. Maier. All three books will be published early in the spring of 1958 and will be available for adoption by leading colleges and universities in the country for the fall of 1958. Dr. Humphrey's associates in the writing ventures includes scholars from Hunter's College in New York, Texas Christian University, Indiana University, Temple University, University of Connecticut, Colgate University, University of Denver, University of Pittsburgh, Loyola University and Northwestern University.

Dr. Humphrey will write on the Other Aspects of Federal Administration in the Public Finance Textbook, and on Accrued and Deferred Items in the Principles of Accounting Textbook.

26b 1957

$50,000 Contribution To Woman Missionary Inspired By Book About Her Work

$50,000 has been contributed to the work of Eleanor Wilson, missionary extraordinary to the Marshall and Caroline Islands, by an anonymous donor who read a book about her — THE LADY WAS A SKIPPER by Maribelle Cormack. The donation, made through the Park Street Church in Boston, will enable Reverend Wilson to have a new ship, the Morning Star VII, with the best engine, radio and navigation equipment, for use in her missionary work among the Micronesians.

THE LADY WAS A SKIPPER, which was published by Hill and Wang last September, tells the story of Miss Wilson who, at the age of 59, skippered a 63-foot schooner, the Morning Star VI, across thousands of miles of open sea with an inaccurate chronometer, a useless auxiliary motor, and sails which threatened to rip in a stiff breeze. The story of her adventures in this ship inspired the donor's gift to Eleanor Wilson.

RACE AND CULTURE CONTACTS IN THE MODERN WORLD, by E. Franklin Frazier (Knopf, $5.50). A study.

REINFELD EXPLAINS CHESS, by Fred Reinfeld (Sterling, $1.95).

RINGING THE CHANGES, An Autobiography, by Mazo de la Roche (Atlantic-Little, Brown, $6).

SEVEN CENTURIES OF VERSE, England and America, From the Early English Lyrics to the Present Day, selected and edited by A. J. M. Smith, second

How the "go-slow" policy of the moderates is crippling desegregation

Go South to Sorrow

BY CARL T. ROWAN

Carl Rowan, a Negro journalist, journeyed through the South to see for himself how desegregation is progressing. This book is his fighting, shocking report on how a new, vicious white-supremacy group is taking advantage of the moderates' "cooling-off" period to nullify the Supreme Court decision.

$3.50, now at your bookstore RANDOM HOUSE

Recess at a desegregated school in Baltimore, 1955.

Unhappy Worlds

BLACK BOURGEOISIE. By E. Franklin Frazier. 264 pp. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press and Falcon's Wing Press. $4.

By SAUNDERS REDDING

THE book "Black Bourgeoisie" is rather inadequately announced as a study of the rise of the Negro middle-class in America. It is in fact, however, a history and interpretation of events, a delineation of manners and a penetrating analysis of what is conveniently called the "Negro mind."

Whether one believes in the concept of the racial mind, or agrees with E. Franklin Frazier's construct and interpretation of events, or finds confirmation of the author's picture of manners in personal observation, this much is certain: the reader will be impressed by the skill with which Mr. Frazier, Professor of Sociology at Howard University, has imposed a historical pattern on a confusion of social and sociological phenomena and rendered them more easily comprehensible.

The book is divided into two parts, The World of Reality and The World of Make-Believe. Both worlds, as Mr. Frazier pictures them, are harsh and horrendous, peopled by human beings who inhale a belief in their own inferiority and exhale self-hatred. Many readers will have been imaginatively prepared for the acceptance of this phenomenon by the re-creation of the Negro world in the works of Richard Wright and Langston Hughes. What the author has done is to light that world with truths and to furnish it with facts. The truths are psychological; the facts are social and historical.

Both truths and facts, while they will be a shame to Negroes, will indict American culture for the gravest crimes against black humanity: for blocking off avenues to social and economic development, for denying elemental justice, for suppressing free thought and speech. The catalogue is long, and it is familiar. What is perhaps less familiar is how the items apply to individual cases. The cases are what get you, for they involve no such abstraction as "the Negro" and nothing so easily manipulated as statistics. They involve human beings one might know: a Negro president of a Southern state college who, in order to hold his job, rifles his integrity and perjures himself and is so inured to self-debasement that no real sense of shame touches him; a Negro physician who would rather "lose a patient" than miss a party in which he can establish his reputation as a "socialite" in the Negro world of make believe.

That world of make believe is no prettier or happier than the world of reality; it is simply different. It is a world where middle-class Negroes have "status without substance" and delude themselves without delight. "The black bourgeoisie," concludes Mr. Frazier, "suffers from 'nothingness' because when Negroes attain middle-class status, their lives generally lose both content and significance." Mr. Frazier's book is a painful documentation of this unhappy thesis.

Mr. Redding, author of "On Being Negro in America," is currently writing a book on the Negro for the Mainstream of America series.

Blind Publisher on Tour

NEW YORK—Arthur D. Jackson, publisher and writer of Sonart Jr. Books, will tour several cities in the interest of his publications during May. Mr. Jackson, who is totally blind, writes primarily for children. He is perhaps the only blind publisher in the United States.

Painting by Zoltan Sepeshy. Courtesy Midtown Galleries.
"Negro Meeting."

Jordan Cummings, Lord of Tin Top

MOVE OVER, MOUNTAIN. By John Ehle. 315 pp. New York: William Morrow & Co. $3.95.

JOHN EHLE has created a readable novel about a Southern Negro, and if he deserves no other encomium, he should be praised for a fresh approach to the Negro's big problem, and his splendid avoidance of the trite theme in which Uncle Tom's great-grandson always must be the victim of a latter-day Simon Legree. Mr. Ehle turns a spotlight on human beings in their struggle through a world where natural selection is the rule. The fact that the central character and nearly all the rest are Negroes is incidental. It is a story of struggle, determination, peculiar moral convictions and strange loyalties.

Jordan Cummings, a man with short temper and powerful muscles, commands the fear of all in Tin Top, a typical Negro section in a North Carolina town. He also commands the passionate affection of his small boys and gives his own heart to an emeritus prizefighter, now manager of a beer hall. Because of temper, pride and constant yearning to go North, he remains poor as a coal shoveler and man-of-all-work until his brother Bryant returns from the North and goads him into action. A taxicab venture follows; it proves successful only after Jordan's partner (the retired prizefighter) crashes to his death.

There is a fine note of loyalty and steadfastness in Annie, Jordan's wife, who never wanted to go North; there is a mixture of irresponsibility and hard fixity of purpose in Jordan; there is tenderness when he spends his last money to buy a dress for Annie and suffers because she is not pleased; and there is brutality as he cracks the skulls of men who cross him.

Through travail, doubt, fear and frustration, Jordan moves to gain money and better position for his family; such obstructions as block his path are put there by others of his own race; in short, this is a success story in the familiar American tradition, and race has little to do with it beyond the frequently voiced theme of a promised land "up North."

Mr. Ehle, an alumnus of the University of North Carolina, hails from the Tom Wolfe country near Asheville: it is quite obvious that he writes from a deep knowledge of his subject, and an understanding of technique rare in a first novelist. As we have said, he gives refreshing emphasis to a fact frequently ignored by "social problem" novelists — namely, that human problems in reality have little to do with geography or even race; that men, of whatever breed, who are tough and durable frequently triumph over adverse environments. No one will pity Jordan Cummings because he was a Negro. Readers will admire and respect him because he was a man.

PAUL FLOWERS

Jim Crow's Drag-Footed Retreat

GO SOUTH TO SORROW. By Carl T. Rowan. 246 pp. New York: Random House. $3.50.

By GEORGE BARRETT

NO NEGRO needs anyone's leave to be indignant, angry or righteous about the white man's treatment of the black. Twice impressive, therefore, is "Go South to Sorrow," an unagitated account by Carl T. Rowan, a Negro writer, of Jim Crow's drag-footed retreat from the American scene.

In this story of the continuing struggle for desegregation —against the die-hard racists and the very gradual gradualists in Alabama, Georgia, Louisianna, Mississippi and other critical areas Mr. Rowan has covered as a reporter for The Minneapolis Tribune — he does occasionally raise his voice. But he likes also the stark, stubborn, relentless fact.

And the dry humor that devastates. He quotes the Negro father who, after listening to the whites complain that they don't want their children "held back" in mixed classes while Negroes catch up, says: "This white man admits that he is responsible for my condition, yet he asks the nation to be merciful and not force him to mingle with anyone in my condition. He reminds me of that young fellow in Texas who killed his mother and father and then pleaded for mercy on the grounds that he was an orphan."

Mr. Rowan's story is concerned with the main developments—or lack of developments—in the Deep and Middle South since the Supreme Court handed down its 1954 decision for integrated classes in public schools. He writes with feeling—and it is effective—of the gains quietly made while the racists provide ugly headlines in their battles against the law of the land.

FOR THIS reviewer, who has covered some of the battles, Mr. Rowan speaks too awesomely of the power of the race-monger. He cries out against the Klu Klux Klan—but, indeed, so do all but an absurdly small number of white Southerners. He cries out against the "forces of darkness"— but, indeed, few in the Deep South do not; rather, the occasional break-out of racist fury shocks so many Southerners by its stupidity that each time it happens the segregationist cause loses many of its supporters. He lists twenty-five white supremacy organizations of ominous coloring that have sprung up suddenly—but at least half of them (a fact Mr. Rowan does not point out) are pip-squeak outfits or, in some cases, have had their members literally run out of Southern towns.

Mr. Rowan, author also of "The Pitiful and the Proud," draws accurate portraits of the new, emerging Negro, the Negro who has resolved, and prepared himself, to enter into his country's mainstream, incredibly barred to him for so incredibly long. And Mr. Rowan's generally balanced account clearly shows those forces at work that make integration inevitable. As he himself says, even the most arrogant and ignorant advocate of defiance knows that he fights a losing battle, that only a delaying action is possible. Sometimes Mr. Rowan sounds as though he doesn't quite believe this. But readers of his book will.

Mr. Barrett, a member of The Times staff, has frequently reported on racial relations.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN ALABAMA
BY-DONALD S. STRONG

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

Copyright, 1956 by the Univ., of Ala. University Alabama

Printed and bound by the Birmingham Printing Co. Birmingham, Ala.

With 'Ph D in ox driving'—

Alabama-born Negro tells of mission work in Africa

PREACHER WITH A PLOW, by Samuel B. Coles (Houghton Mifflin, $3.50).

Sam Coles was an Alabama-born Negro of former African slave parents, and this is his chronicle of his world as an agricultural missionary in Angola, Portuguese West Africa. It is a story of dedication, of love of a man for people he claimed as his own.

Retired from the missionary service of the Congregational Church, Coles was preparing to return to Africa to lay the foundations for an agricultural and industrial school for orphans and destitute children when he died March 9, 1957. But, already he had laid the foundation for a new kind of life for thousands of Angolans.

COLES CLAIMED he was best fitted for his chosen work by a Ph.D. in ox driving" and it was by introducing the plow pulled by the ox, shovels and hoes that Coles began revolutionizing life in Angola.

How he got the men into the fields, how he combined modern medical knowledge with witch doctors' practices, how he won over a hostile native population to progress is the story of a determined man.

A man who decided how best he could serve his God and his fellow man—in the field he knew best, farming—Coles saw his efforts bear fruit in abundance.

"I did not bring God to my mission in Africa, because I found He was already there."

26b 1957

The Church and Races

American Protestants rightly look to the church as a great fortress of faith. What they may not realize is that it is also one of the last and great strongholds of racial segregation in the U.S.

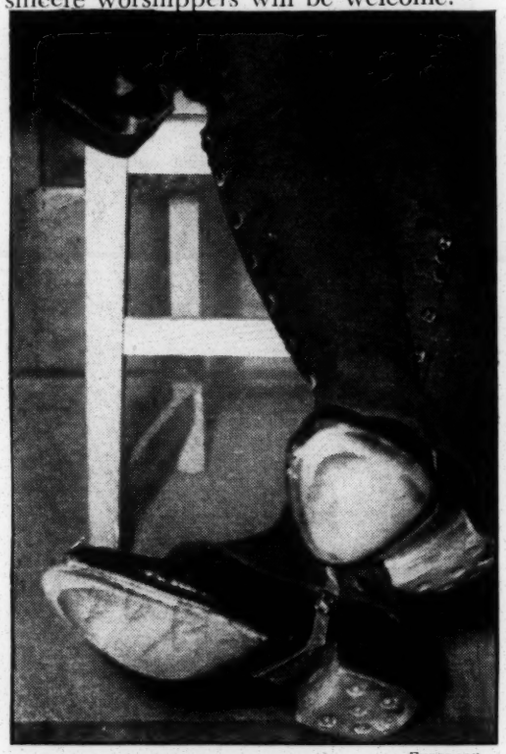
Dr. Liston Pope, the Southern-born dean of the Yale Divinity School, makes this unqualified charge in a new book, "The Kingdom Beyond Caste."* He describes the church as "the most segregated major institution in American society," and, moreover, claims it "has lagged behind the Supreme Court as the conscience of the nation on questions of race . . . has fallen far behind trade unions, factories, schools, department stores, athletic gatherings, and most other major areas of human association as far as the achievement of integration in its own life is concerned."

At the end of the second world war, says Dr. Pope, 7.5 million Negroes, or 94 per cent of all Negro Protestants, belonged to Negro denominations. Today the membership is more than 10 million, and the percentage is the same. What little improvement there is occurred among the 600,000 Negroes in more or less unsegregated white denominations.

In New Haven, Conn., last week, Dr. Pope was a good deal more hopeful than the brutal recitations in his book might suggest. He planned no more books on race relations, he said, "because I'm in hopes the situation will change so fast that another book on the question would be pretty much beside the point."

The Divinity School dean's present book touches on many of the worldwide symptoms of racial unrest, but the main focus is on the Negro and the church in the United States. As Dr. Pope sees it, separation among the congregations is perpetuated today by such factors as economic differences and residential segregation. But he insists that its most potent encouragement is a deficiency on the part of the churches themselves. "Both the Scriptures and the totality of the Christian tradition," Dr. Pope says, "support the conclusion that racial distinctions have no validity in the Christian community." He contends, however, that most Protestant churches do not understand this principle, and that "the more common view of the local church seems to be that it is some kind of social club . . . Catholic churches seem to have fewer marginal social events." (While it is true that few Southern Negroes are Roman Catholics, the Catholic Church reports a rapidly advancing integration of some 525,000 Negroes, or 1.5 per cent of its total U.S. membership.)

Dean Pope is fully aware of the importance of government and denominational action fostering integration, but he is firmly convinced that individual persons and parishes have an essential part to play. Ultimately, he says, the church must "declare its policy . . . It may do this in the form of a statement on its bulletin board or in its calendar—not to the effect that it is an interracial church . . . but through the assurance that all sincere worshippers will be welcome."



European

Are they too uncomfortable?

Integration Tale

DEADLINE, a novel by Paul Darcy Boles, The MacMillan Company, 60 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N. Y., 254 pages—$3.75.

With a newspaperman, a liberal Southerner drawn two ways by the issue of segregation, for a hero, Indiana-born Paul Boles has written a novel around the days of decision following the Supreme Court's decision. It is a story that attempts to probe the mind of one who has trouble making up his own mind on the subject, drawn between his "liberalism" and loyalties to the old South.

—M.

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

* * *

DEADLINE, by Paul Darcy Boles. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. 254 pp. 3.5.

There are those who find fault with the too obviously timely novel on the grounds that, even when it cannot be proved that such a novel is a pot-boiler, the events it deals with are seldom seen in true perspective and that the more important the events the more distorted the perspective.

Mr. Redding

Such a criticism is questionable.

Fiction is not, after all, reality.

If it is good fiction, it simply creates an illusion of reality. Nothing happens in fiction the way it happens in life.

Fiction is distortion, for the novelist would be no novelist if the reality he sees and draws upon were not modified — and fundamentally — by his imagination, by his sense and knowledge of history, by his moral and philosophical experience.'

It is not the event itself to which he must be true; it is only his observation of it — his vision, his insight — that demands the truth.

THUS it cannot be held against **Deadline** that the substantive incidents at the heart of its story are contemporary, and that the specific problem it deals with came into existence only yesterday.

Indeed, when the novelist has insight and sympathy and imagination, the more timely and seminal his material the more significant the novel.

Paul Darcy Boles has insight; he has sympathy; he has brooding imagination.

If it happens also that he is an egocentric novelist (a fact that some might also hold against him) and that the chief character in **Deadline** is a recognizable variation of Boles' own personality, then one can only wish that there were more writers of such talents and such personalities.

DEADLINE is a good but imperfect novel.

The story it tells is simple. George Case, a Southern editor nationally known for his liberalism, is caught between his public responsibility to what has passed for "social order" and orderliness and his personal commitment to social morality and truth.

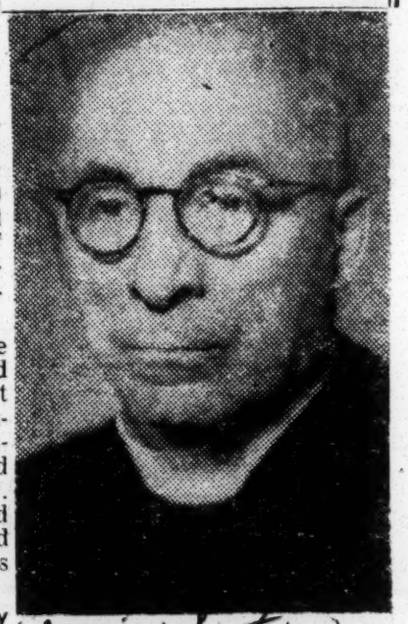
Social order demands that he go along with the expressed will of white Southerners, that he declare himself against integration and for white supremacy; but to go along would be to destroy his own integrity.

This dilemma, sensed through the intelligence and the passion of George Case, is agonizing, and it is central.

But it is not Case's only problem. He has an alcoholic wife; he has a sick friend; he has a board of directors to contend with.

When Mr. Boles deals with these problems he tends to be a little slick, a little too pretty. When he deals with the central problem he is clean, he is true.

Deadline will not please every reader, but it will be widely read, and even those who read it only because it is "timely" will get a great deal more from it than they have any right to expect.



AUTHOR — A book of essays and sermons by Dr. William Lloyd Imes, visiting dean of chapel at Fisk University, has been published under the title "The Black Pastures." Its illustrations include notable scenes of life at Fisk.

Baptists Plan To Issue A "Who's Who"

CINCINNATI Ohio — A "Who's Who" in Baptist America in the National Sunday School and B. T. U. Congress is in process of being compiled.

This book was authorized by the board of the National Sunday School and B. T. U. Congress, on recommendation of Dr. W. H. Jernagin, president.

A NATIONAL committee has been formed to carry out this assignment, which will present the first record of this kind among this particular group of Baptists.

The requirement for inclusion in the volume is that one has shown an interest in the denomination, and has made a contribution to Christian education that can be attested to by the leaders of his locality. A Questionnaire has been prepared to secure this information.

Further information may be obtained from Dr. L. V. Booth, chairman, 432 W. Ninth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

Race, Peoples

RACE AND NATIONALITY IN AMERICAN LIFE, by Oscar Handlin (Atlantic, Little Brown, $4).

Of particular interest to the Southerner, especially in these times, is Oscar Handlin's views on the Negro. This book is not confined to the Negro, or to the segregation problem, but it relates to the problem as we know it in the South.

Handlin has won several literary prizes for his writings on the subject of race and immigration. He is an historian of note. Here he digs deeply into the history of American social life.

This is a scholarly book, and makes no attempt at solving man's problems on the point of prejudice. As far as the Negro is concerned, he says that economic exploitation by itself is not sufficient explanation for discrimination.

For those who do not know the full history of slavery, here is an explanation that tells how the Negro became a slave that will shed some understanding on the South's problem today.

Handlin goes into the whole social upheaval of man, and his findings force upon the reader many conclusions as to how man came to see other men as different, because of color, size, or even the shape of their heads.

As man progressed, and his understanding of man bettered, the problem became more recognizable, and even at this late date responsible persons try to reconcile rather than to solve the problem of race relations.

Handlin writes: "The sense of guilt of Jefferson's generation persisted, but the intellectual burden of it grew more painful. The new circumstances of it made it hard to conceive of the disappearance of slavery, even at some remote future date; and without that consoling assurance, the Southerners could not bear to acknowledge that their society harbored within it an ineradicable evil. The only alternative was to deny that slavery was an evil."

And he says that even down to the 1840s Southerners were still able to charge that slavery was a "moral and political evil." But later the guilt was too heavy longer to bear, and so, slavery had to be defended as a permanent feature of the South.

Handlin closely associates the thinking of the 18th and 19th centuries with the opinions on both sides of the segregation issue of today. And from his background of race prejudice, scientific "findings," which he often debunks, and social history, one would judge that our problem is here for some time to come.—JACK STILLMAN.

A "Who's Who" Negro Baptists To Be Published

"Who's Who" in Baptist America in the National Sunday School and BTU Congress is in process of being compiled according to announcement of Dr. L. V. Booth, General Chairman of the publication.

This book was authorized by the Board of the National Sunday School and BTU Congress, on recommendation of Dr. W. H. Jernigan, President.

A national committee has been formed to carry out this assignment, which will present the first record of this kind among this particular group of Baptists.

The requirement for inclusion in the volume is that one has shown an interest in the denomination, and has made a contribution to Christian education that can be attested to by the leaders of his locality. A Questionnaire has been prepared to secure this information.

Costs of listings have been set as follows: Write up of 100 words, $10.00. Write up of 150 words, $15.00. Write-up of 100 words, including a single column photograph, $20.00. Write-up of 150 words including a single column photograph, $25.00. Each listing will carry with it one free copy of the book. Price of regular copies has not been set pending check of publication costs.

SUGGESTIONS TO SUBSCRIBERS

1. Individuals, churches or organizations may honor some living leader or memorialize some one who has passed on.
2. Avoid waiting until the last minute to mail in your subscription. Careful editing and planning require time.
3. Please print or type information and attach photographs to questionnaire with staple. This will prevent mistakes.
4. Remember the printed word will long out last spoken words of honor which cannot be remembered, or passed on.
5. Please note that a good time to subscribe will be at our Annual Congress in Dallas, Texas, June 17-23 inclusive. The final dead line is Sepetember 30, 1957.

Further information, questionnaire, and price arrangements may be obtained from Dr. L. V. Booth, Chairman, 432 W. Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Decline, by Thomas Moser (Harvard University, $4.50). An analysis of the author's work.

LOOK TO THE STARS, by Emilie Loring (Little, Brown, $3.50). A romance.

NEGRO MILITIA AND RECONSTRUCTION, by Otis A. Singletary (University of Texas, $3.75). A study of the South after the Civil War.

RUSSIA IN TRANSITION and Other Essays by Isaac Deutscher

Writes New Text

A new textbook for intermediate students of French by Dr. John P. LeCog, of Fisk University, Nashville, entitled "Vignettes Litteraires," was published recently by one of the nation's leading educational book firms. Dr. LeCog is also the author of a score of books and monographs ranging in subject from philosophy to contemporary international relations.

Georgia's Story Of Race Pattern To Be Published

ATLANTA, July 13 (AP) — Atty. Gen. ugene Cook yesterday gave a go ahead to the Georgia Education Commission's plan to promote a nationwide defense of the state's traditional pattern of segregation.

In an official opinion, Cook said the GEC would be within its constitutional authority in spending public funds for publishing the "Georgia Story."

The Legislature this year authorized the commission to spend public funds to inform the nation of problems created in Georgia in the field of race relations.

The act did not specify the amount of money to be spent but left that to the discretion of the governor.

Africa Venture

KENNY, written and illustrated by E. Harper Johnson, Henry Holt and Company, 383 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., 190 pages—$3.

For readers of 11 years old and up, this is the story of an American Negro boy who goes to Uganda with his engineer-father. The boy finds the land of his forebears strange and foreign and unsympathetic. Amid adventures and exciting experiences, he broadens his understanding of people the world around. The author-artist is a native Alabama Negro, born in Birmingham, and now living with his wife and four children in St. Albans, N. Y. —M.

"A Treasury of Friend," an anthology edited by Ralph L. Woods that explores and celebrates friendship, is planned for October publication by David McKay. The selections have been made from memoirs, essays, letters, poetry, legend and fiction. Among the works included are items by Balzac, Coleridge, Mark Twain and W. Somerset Maugham.

Three books dealing with the first 100 years of Negro emancipation have been contracted for by Dodd, Mead. Langston Hughes will do two of them. One will be a volume on Negro folklore in America and the other about Harlem. The third, "One Hundred Years of Negro Freedom," is by Arna Bontemps, librarian of Fisk University.

NEW BOOK NEWS

By JOHN E. DREWRY

Dean, Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, University of Georgia

DR. THOMA SJ. WOOFTER, author of **"Southern Race Progress: The Wavering Color Line"** (Public Affairs Press), is remembered in Georgia as the son of the long-time dean of the University of Georgia's College of Education. He grew up in **Macon, Milledgeville,** and **Athens,** and studied at the oldest chartered state university. He has numerous references to the Classic City, to persons well known in the community, to his alma mater, and to other local, state, and regional topics.

All of the foregoing will give Dr. Woofter's book a special interest in this area, regardless of how one feels about the general theme of the book. The fact that **Jonathan Daniels** wrote the preface also will heighten the local appeal. Son of **Josephus Daniels, Woodrow Wilson's** secretary of the Navy and **Franklin Roosevelt's** ambassador to Mexico, **Jonathan Daniels** is editor of The Raleigh News and Observer, was FDR's White House press secretary, and has spoken at a Georgia Press Institute.

"NO BOOK I KNOW," writes Mr. Daniels, "provides such an understandable personal approach to the segregation story in the lifetime of living men as this charming and challenging work . . . It is . . . the autobiography of a Southerner . . . named after **Stonewall Jackson** who has always loved the South in which he labored. . . Many will not agree with the ideas . . . in this book . . . But genteel Southerners (there does not seem to be a more precise word than 'genteel') will recognize Dr. Woofter as a gentleman who understands his region and its problems much better than those who most loudly give the impression that only Kluxers can understand the South. . . . A very quiet book but a vivid one richer in native anecdotes and homely images than in statistics. It helped me understand better this troubled South in which I live. . . ."

Persons well-known in these parts to whom Dr. Woofter expresses appreciation are **R. P. Brooks** "whose work was helpful on the plantation and the early days of the University of Georgia;" **Howard Adum** (once an Athenian whose son is an Alumni Foundation professor at the University) "for background material on racial beliefs and rumors;" **C. Vann Woodward** and **Jonathan Daniels** "for historical material on segregation and politics."

* * *

WELL SAID: "Enthusiasm is more catching than the measles. So are indifference and lack of enthusiasm." — **Les Giblin** in **"How to Have Confidence and Power in Dealing with People"** (Prentice-Hall).

26b 1957

Dr H A Bullock's Book On Negro Market Readied

Informer Sat. 4-6-57 P. 1
Houston Texas

HOUSTON — Last week publishers of Dr H A Bullock's book, "Pathways to the Houston Negro Market," sent out notices that this rare book, which for the first time gives a definite picture of the Negro market in Houston, would be off the press and would be delivered to those who had advance orders in..

Interest in the book is widespread encompassing executives of the largest businesses, heads of colleges that have business interests or courses, Negro businesses, colleges and high schools as well as churches. Pre-publicity gives reason to expect that the book will give the overall expenditures of the Negro in this booming, industrial town, the categories of greatest importance in purchases, brand preferences, and a recent trend toward making the purchases in support of markets that give Negroes fair treatment in employment and services.

In an interview with Dr Bullock, it was gleaned that advertisers are interested in the current trend of Negro consumers who concentrate their purchases around particular brands and particular stores. (These stores are usually stores friendly to Negroes, and which encourage them).

Negro organizations have shown an unusual interest in this book from the standpoint of getting concrete information on the Negro's economic resources in Houston, which will premit them to study how the resources of Negroes can be used to increase Negro employment opportunities.

Also it was learned that a number of American colleges and vocational schools are interested in the book in connection with training their students in these vocation al and business schools.

Informer P. 10

Among the colleges so interested are the Franklin Beauty School, Houston; Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass; Howard University, Washington, DC; the University of of Illinois; Urbana, Illinois; the Erma J Hughes Business College, Houston; Rice Institute, Houston; Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey; Bishop College, Marshall; and Texas Southern University, Houston; along with many others too numerous to include.

There are also a number of business institutions, Negro and white, which have made advance orders for the book in quantities running up to a dozen in some instances. Also, a number of individual professors and others interested in studying the Negro market in Houston have made advance orders. City libraries have also ordered copies. High school principals are included. The list is available through Dr Bullock for any who want to study it.

The book is being published at a most strategic time in the development of Negro life in Houston and in the South generally. Facts on the Negro's tremendous purchasing power come when they can be used along with other resources to get for the Negro his full rights as a citizen. The information also serves to emphasize the value of this large minority, segregated segment of our American life. It is not of the least importance that Dr Bullock seems to have hit the jackpot.

HOME CARE FOR THE EMOTIONALLY Ill, by Herman S. Schwartz (Sessions Publisher, Elmhurst, N. Y., $5). About mental health.

LADY IN WAITING, by Rosemary Sutcliff (Coward-McCann, $3). A novel set in Elizabethan England.

PROGRESS AGAINST PREJUDICE: The Church Confronts the Race Problem, by Robert Root (Friendship Press, cloth $2.50, paper-bound $1.25).

IN DEEP, By Bernard Wolfe (Knopf, $3.95). "A political action novel."

OF SHEEP AND MEN, by R. B. Robertson, photographs by Katherine Twee Robertson (Knopf, $5). About "the happy folk" who live on the borderland between England and Scotland.

PARIS BLUES, by Harold Flender (Ballantine Books, hard-bound, $3; paper-bound, 35 cents). A novel about the color bar in France.

SPAIN: The "Good Companion"

New Book By Clergyman Defends Bible

Journal & Guide Sat. 4-6-57 P. 13
Norfolk, Va.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—"Can We Believe the Bible?" is the provocative title of a book by a well-known Charlotte, N. C. clergyman who gives an affirmative answer. Jesse A. Baldwin, retired Methodist clergyman, now 86, was also the founder of the Southern Industrial Institute and contributes to magazines and newspapers. His book is published by the Royal Book Company, 201 Middleton drive, Charlotte 7, N. C. The price is $2.50.

Dr. Daneil A. Poling, editor of the Christian Herald, commented: "The answer to this title is definitely 'Yes,' and the author with warmth and high faith proves it."

CONSIDERED by some advance readers to be one of the most sensational of recent Biblical interpretations, "Can We Believe the Bible?" places emphasis on studies of Darwin's theory as well as the Mendelian Law, and other scientific discoveries.

Science, Mr. Baldwin states, answers and refutes Darwinism.

The new book projects the question of religious certainty, and the author points the way to a clear and convincing answer to the question raised by the title of the book.

MR. BALDWIN points to several great sources to make for scholarly answers to questions of religious certainty. These include findings in the field of archeology, the Mendelian Law and recent profound scholarship in both the religious and scientific fields.

Closely related to current thinking, "Can We Believe the Bible?" discusses such points as alleged discrepancies in the Bible, divorce, socialism, and marriage.

Dr Woolfolk's History Article Is Published

Informer Sat. 4-27-57
Houston, Texas

PRAIRIE VIEW — Dr George R. Woolfolk, Chairman of the department of History and Philosophy at Prairie View A and M College has an article published in the January 1957 issue of the Journal of Negro History.

Entitled, "Sources of the History of the Negro in Texas," the article makes specific reference to the implication of these suorces for research in slavery.

Courier Sat. 6-8-57
Pittsburgh Pa.

AUTHOR — A book of essays and sermons by Dr. William Lloyd Imes, visiting dean of chapel at Fisk University, has been published under the title "The Black Pastures." Its illustrations include notable scenes of life at Fisk.

Illustrations by Mary L. Davis (Van Nostrand, $3.75).

PERU, by G. H. S. Bushnell; THE SCYTHIANS, by Tamara Talbot Rice (Praeger, $5 each). Volumes in Ancient Peoples and Places series.

SOUTHERN RACE PROGRESS, the Wavering Color Line, by Thomas J. Woofter (Public Affairs Press, $3.50). Personal approach to the segregation story.

THE INEXPLICABLE SKY, by Arthur Constance (Citadel, $3.95). Information about the heavens.

THE SUPREME COURT: Constitutional Revolution in Retrospect, by Bernard Schwartz (Ronald Press, $6.50). A study.

THE TECHNIQUE OF MOUNTAINEERING, by J. E. B. Wright (Sport-Shelf, $3.25).

Well-Written Balance Sheet

Post & Times Herald

Southern Race Uproar Is Put in Perspective

Sun. 7-14-57 P. 6-E
Washington D.C.

Reviewed by Robert E. Baker
Staff Reviewer

SOUTHERN RACE PROGRESS. By Thomas J. Woofter. Public Affairs Press. $3.50.

THIS CHANGING SOUTH. By John M. Maclachlan and Joe S. Floyd. University of Florida Press. $4.

DR. WOOFTER, a Southerner, has written a gentle little (177 pages) book which sheds light and shuns heat on the race problem in the South.

The great value of this book is the author's intent to place the current emotional uproar over the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision into perspective. He has succeeded well in giving the reader a long-range view of racial relations.

His book, then, is an interesting, well-written balance sheet, with the present Southern reaction placed in its proper place among all other assets and liabilities over the past 50 years.

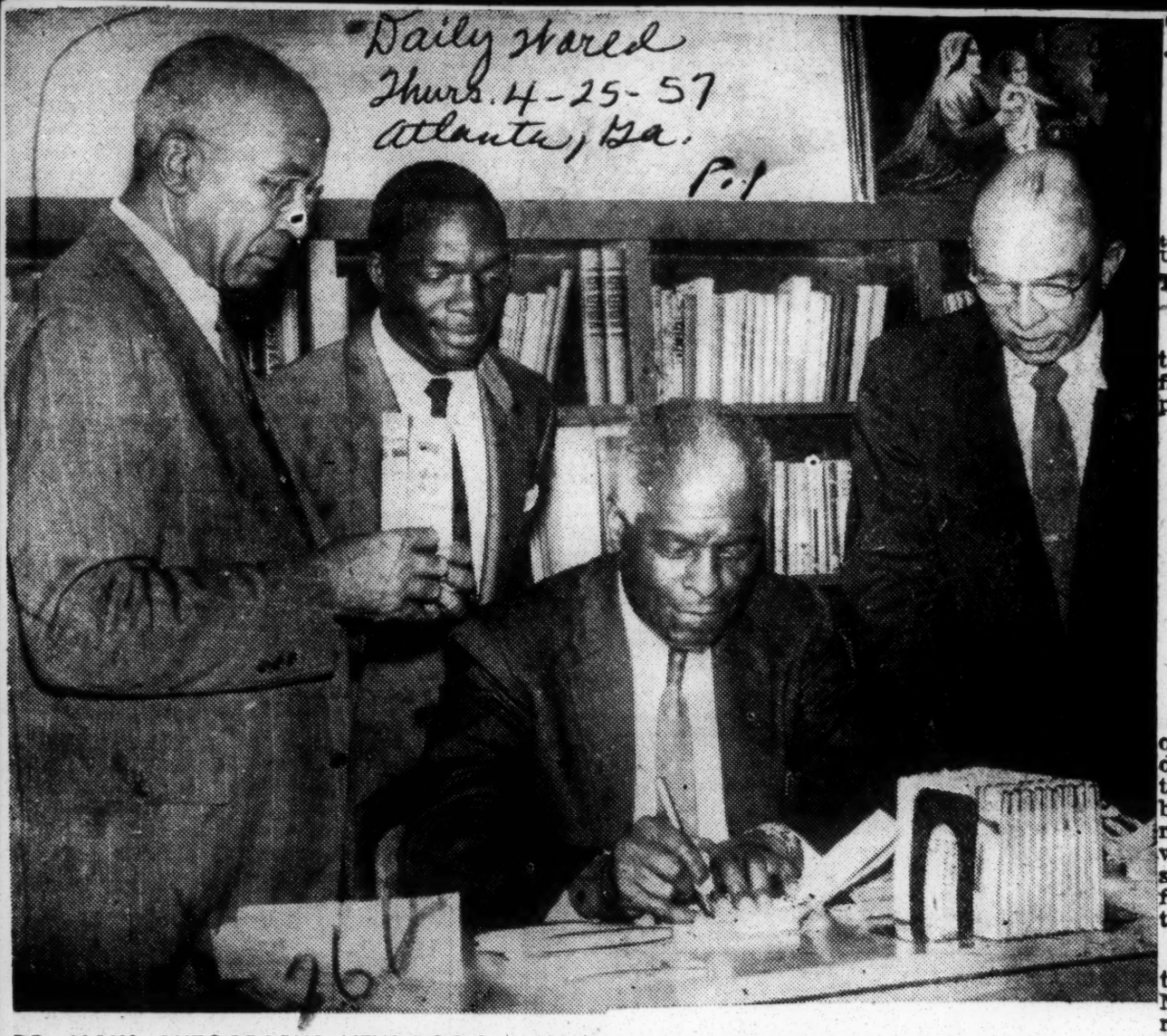
RABBLE-ROUSERS and hotheads will not like some of the author's opinions, facts and conclusions. But there is clear logic in his defining the three types of racial segregation and how the Southerner, in his less calm moments, confuses them.

Continued progress in race relations and the ultimate solution of the school desegregation problem, according to this Southerner, lie in voluntary cooperation. Holding the key are a growing body of moderate community leaders, business and professional men, administrators teachers, preachers and the younger people, says Dr. Woofter. But he warns that these persons need the help of the man of the street.

There must be, he concludes, a more universal respect for facts rather than fantasy about race (and he manages to poke holes in some of the fantasy in his book), a more widespread application of the Golden Rule and a firmer faith in and support of the untrammeled operation of the democratic process.

THE BOOK makes good reading because it is generously sprinkled with anecdotes and personal references. Northerners should read it to understand Southerners better. Southerners should read it to understand themselves better.

The Maclachlan-Floyd volume is a detailed analysis of population trends within the South, related to economic and social changes taking place there. There is a wealth of material for the student of Southern affairs, although the numerous tables of statistics might prove overburdening for the casual reader.



Daily World
Thurs. 4-25-57
Atlanta, Ga.
P. 1

DR. MAYS AUTOGRAPHS NEW BOOK — H. A. Strong (L) and Dr. E. G. Boddie (R) were among the first on hand Wednesday to get autographed copies of "Seeking To Be A Christian In Race Relations." Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, President of Morehouse College, and author of the new book fixes his signature on a copy. In the rear is Walter Leonard, manager of Hopkins Book Concern, where Dr. Mays spent two hours autographing the books for buyers. — (Perry's Photo)

The Snopeses Come Close to Comedy

Post & Times Herald P. 6-C

Faulkner Clan 'Arrives'

Wash. D.C. 5-5-57

Reviewed by Charles Wilder

A free-lance critic in the field of contemporary literature, Wilder is an instructor in English at Howard University.

THE TOWN. By William Faulkner. Random House. $3.95.

IN THIS, the second volume of his projected trilogy dealing with the Snopes family—the first was "The Hamlet" and the third, now in preparation, is to be "The Mansion"—William Faulkner continues the chronicle of the tribe which, in the earlier book, began its headlong drive for power in the crossroads of Frenchman's Bend.

Faulkner

Now the Snopeses have come to town. Now it is Jefferson, seat of Faulkner's fictional Yoknapatawpha County, which feels the impact of their will to dominance. Flem Snopes, wiliest and hardest-minded of the clan, becomes, successively, vice president and then president of one of Jefferson's two banks and, at the close of the book, begins construction of a pompous ante-bellum mansion which will be the symbol of his wealth, his triumph and his respectability. We shall have to wait for the third volume to find out what happens to these Snopeses after they have "arrived."

BUT THUS FAR their climb from the bottom to the top of the ladder has provided the Nobel Prize-winning novelist with one of his most trenchant social themes. And because it is primarily social (in the sense that it concerns movement across class boundaries), Faulkner approaches the Snopeses in a somewhat lighter, more oblique fashion than he has families like the Sartorises, the Compsons, the De Spains, whose social position was already secure and whose difficulties were mainly interior ones.

This may be why **THE TOWN** seems different from much of the rest of Faulkner. The style is less opaque, the mood less stark and brooding. And though its climax is tragic, there is considerable reason to think of the book as a comedy.

Montgomery Ward Snopes' salon of pornography is a delightful invention, and how Flem deals with this threat by his kinsman to his growing reputation has serious implications but is presented with malign humor. Lawyer Gavin Stevens' mild flirtation with teen-aged Linda Snopes is touching but also funny. And there is a rollicking scene in which two women battle an invasion of mules in a fog, which will very likely become a Faulknerian classic.

INDEED, THE WHOLE spectacle of the rise of the Snopeses elicits as much amusement as fear and dismay from the people of the town (and, we suspect, from their creator). In trying to analyze "Snopesishness," Gavin Stevens says that they represent the natural principle by which a destructive species carries within itself, through nature's largesse to other species, the seeds of its own destruction. " . . . Or even more than a mere natural principle: a divine one: the unsleeping hand of God Himself, unflagging and constant, else before now they would have owned the whole earth, let along just Jefferson, Miss." Here the author is making an observation that is witty as well as universal.

It seems ungracious and pointless to grumble any longer about Faulkner's famous shortcomings, though they are present in good measure in **THE TOWN**—his exasperatingly prolix passages, his creaking motivations, his limp and two-faced attitude toward the plight of the Negroes of Yoknapatawpha.

These shortcomings are part of the man. And they are far outweighed by the grandeur of his creation, which waxes steadily as each new volume appears.

Director Roundtree Issues Booklet To Aid Farmers

Globe PA
Jan. 7-5-57
Nashville Tenn.

J. M. Rountree, Director of Internal Revenue, Nashville, Tenn., today announced that revised Farmer's Gas Tax Refund guide booklet is now available to assist farmers in submitting Federal gas tax refund claims for the year ending June 30, 1957.

The publication, No. 306, together with claim Form 2240 and instructions for submission of claims are available on request at the District Internal Revenue office, Nashville, Tenn. Forms and instructions also may be obtained at county agricultural agents' office, and at many banks and post-offices.

Claims should be filed on Form 2240 on or after July 1, but no later than Sept. 30, 1957.

Last year a million and a quarter farmers filed claims for refund of the Federal tax on gasoline used for farming purposes, and refunds averaged $20.

It is estimated that the number of claims for refund filed this year will be close to 2,500,000, and the total refund is expected to increase correspondingly. These expected increases are due to an increase in the Federal gas tax rate from two to three cents a gallon plus the fact that an entire year will be covered by these claims whereas only taxes paid on gas used during the first six months of 1956 were subject to the claims filed last year.

The Farmer's Tax Refund explains in plain language the rules and procedures to be followed in filing a claim for refund of the Federal gasoline tax. It also explains conditions under which the farmers may purchase diesel fuel and other special motor fuels, to be used for farm purposes, without payment of the Federal tax thereon.

26b 1957

New Book Probes Status Of Chicago's Negro Life

Defender Sat. 4-20-57 Chicago, Ill. P. 6

The Chicago Negro, who he is, where he comes from, where he lives, and how he has affected the distribution of races in Chicago, is the subject of a new book to be published March 26. The book, "The Negro Population of Chicago", was written by Otis D. and Beverly Duncan and published by The University of Chicago Press.

The first complete study of its kind, "The Negro Population of Chicago" attempts to shed "cold statistical light on one of the nation's hottest subjects."

Chicago is not the only city with a Negro population problem. Thirty northern and western cities, in the period from 1940 to 1950, more than doubled their "non-white" population. The Duncans, a husband and wife research team from the University of Chicago's population research center, point to New York's Negro population, which has increased from 669,000 to 1,046,000.

Thus New York has the nation's largest Negro community. Chicago has the second largest with a population of over 600,000 —nearly twice the 1940 Negro population.

Since "The Negro Population of Chicago" is a statistical study, little attempt is made in the book to study the consequences of the facts brought to light. The authors' statement on the book is "that one of the major sources of social disorganization in the contemporary American city(is) its inability to accommodate and assimilate the southern Negro."

"The patterns described in this book," they note, "and the social problems arising out of them, are not unique to Chicago." They are observed, with local variations, in each of the northern metropolises where Negroes have increased in numbers at rates of 50 to 100 per cent per decade.

OTIS and BEVERLY DUNCAN

"Today the focus of attention," renewal, slum clearance programs and the provision of public housing. But it remains a real question whether such measures can eradicate sub-standard housing and its attendant problems as rapidly as they are created.

"While the nation debates the issue of segregation in southern schools, the North is neglecting the so-called 'race problem' at the heart of the problem of the survival of the city itself."

The growth of the Negro population in Chicago resembles, according to the Duncans, the growth of previous foreign - born migratory groups. In other generations it was the influx of Europeans that caused Chicago to grow. Today, most of Chicago's population growth is due to increasing numbers of migrating and multiplying non-whites.

The most important difference and the Negro migrant is the fact that the Negro faces more barriers to his assimilation in the "melting pot" process and to reaching new economic levels.

For this reason, economic status is the chief factor for determining where new Americans may live, while the movement of the Negro is highly restricted. Hence the improvements in living conditions which we have come to expect of all migrants is to a great extent prevented among Negroes.

Organized and unorganized attempts to restrict the Negro geographically, in addition to social ties and economic differences, have led to the creation of Negro Ghettos throughout the country. This is most evident in Chicago.

The tremendous Negro migrations from the South to Chicago during World War II and in the post-war years, stimulated by an acute labor shortage, have filled the city's Negro ghettoes to the point where satisfactory adjustment to new life in the North by the newcomers is impossible. In areas surrounding the Negro ghetto, the competition for living space with white residents has been keen and even the cause of violence.

The penetration of Negroes into hitherto white areas of Chicago is a major factor in changing the proportion of whites to Negroes. In the last 20 years, the Negro has increased in number while the white population has decreased. Today, one of every six Chicagoans is non-white.

Inheriting the effects of poor educational standards in the South, Chicago's welfare agencies have had to deal with thousands of young adults having pratically no education or skills. However, the Duncans show that the number of Chicago educated Negroes is increasing and changing the character of the non-white population.

Further, an increase is seen in the migration of whole family units which should tend to stabilize the behaviour of Negro youth.

The last 10 years has seen tremendous improvements in the economic status of the Negro. In 1940 two-thirds of the non-white population of Chicago were engaged in unskilled and semi-skilled personal services.

In 1950 only one-third of the Negro population was engaged in personal services. A tremendous shift to industrial work, the trades, and to some extent even the professions has taken place.

Book On Ethiopia Wins High Praise

Journal & Guide Sat. 4-27-57

DR. WILLIAM E. HOWARD
Book Wins Praise

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.— Dr. William E. Howard, professor of political science at Florida A. and M. University, Tallahassee, is author of a volume entitled "Public Administration in Ethiopia—A Study in Retrospect and Prospect," which has won the praise of literary critics and specialists in the field of African affairs.

The author spent six years in East Africa where he served as educator and administrator in the Imperial Ethiopian Government's Ministry of Education and Fine Arts at Addis Ababa. The book is printed in Holland and published by J. B. Wolters in Groningen with distribution in New York by Gregory Lounz.

Dr. Howard is the first of his race to earn the coveted doctorate degree from the University of Amsterdam. He is the initial holder of the Fulbright Scholarship for Negroes to the United Kingdom and the Ralph Bunche Scholarship to the University of Oslo.

Dr. Claud Marion On Encyclopedia Editorial Staff

NEW YORK (ANP)—Dr. Claud C. Marion, professor of Agricultural Education and Teacher Training at Maryland State College, has been appointed to the staff of The Wonder World Encyclopedia, published by Parents Magazine.

In informing the distinguished Maryland educator of his new appointment, Miss Christine Parker, executive editor, wrote:

"I cannot help but remember the excellent work you did for Mr. Morehead a couple of years ago, and would be more than delighted to have you join our staff now. Please let me know your decision as soon as you can".

BANDS OF AMERICA, by H. W. Schwartz (Doubleday, $5). An illustrated history.

HOME CARE FOR THE EMOTIONALLY ILL, by Herman S. Schwartz (Session Publishers, Elmhurst, N. Y., $5).

PROGRESS AGAINST PREJUDICE: The Church Confronts the Race Problem, by Robert Root (Friendship, cloth, $2.50 paper, $1.25).

Book Review

Afro-Magazine Section Baltimore, Md.

By Saunders Redding

THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES, by E. Franklin Frazier. Macmillan, 60 Fifth Ave., New York, 769 pp. $6.40.

BLACK BOURGEOISIE, by E. Franklin Frazier. Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois.

This new edition of **The Negro in the United States** is a revision of a work first published seven or eight years ago.

Since the original made its own influential way, there is no reason to doubt that the revised edition—made necessary by the great changes that have occurred in the life of colored Americans since 1949—will also make its way.

Mr. Redding

The Negro in the United States was conceived as a textbook for a course in the sociology of the colored American and probably as a supplementary text for a course bearing some such title as Minority Group Problems, or Minority Cultures in the U.S.

But whatever, Dr. Frazier's text makes heavy going.

It makes heavy going because, although it is oriented to the discipline called sociology, it is much more than a sociological treatise or a sociological fact book.

It is a compendium under many heads, including history, anthropology, psychology and literary criticism.

It is something more than a mere catalogue, less than an exposition, and entirely different from a narrative.

It assumes too little and generalizes too much (thus accounting for its wholly unnecessary length) on the one hand, while at the same time it is crammed with facts, not all other.

Only the specialists and students for whom it was written will find it absorbing reading. And this is as it should be.

* * *

PROBABLY BECAUSE it was intended for a less special audience, **Black Bourgeoisie** makes the going lighter.

First of all, the plan of the book is relatively simple. Secondly, it is a distillation of Dr. Frazier's intelligence, rather than an undiluted draft of his erudition.

It traces the development of the colored middle-class from its pre-slavery provenance to its present status, and it deals with two aspects of the life of that middle-class.

Such a plan makes for the convenient division of **Black Bourgeoisie** into two parts—the "World of Reality" and the "World of Make-Believe."

* * *

AS FRAZIER sees it (and only the blindest of the black bourgeoisie will fail to see it, too), the middle-class colored person's world of reality is so questionable as to origin, so stark and competitive as to spirit, and so cruel as to experience that life in it is made supportable only by the compensatory creation of a world of make believe and constant excursions into it.

* * *

Dr. Frazier's thesis is that the middle-class colored person's break with his cultural past has made him a cipher in American life.

One quality common to all humanity is the instinct for recognition.

The middle-class colored American, having failed to find recognition in the general American life, has created a supra-world of illusion.

Ergo, in neither the world of reality nor the world of make-believe is he anything at all—a shadow, a cipher. In both worlds his life has neither content nor significance.

As I have said, there is less of erudition and more of sharp intelligence in **Black Bourgeoisie** than in Frazier's earlier book. The intelligence, turned to insights, will cut many middle-class colored Americans like a knife.

Many will find **Black Bourgeoisie** ill-advised and bad-tempered. This reviewer will take bets.

Novel of Power and Enduring Value

Herald Tribune Books Sun. 5-5-57

THE TOWN. By William Faulkner. Random House, New York. 371 pages. $3.95.

In his latest novel, a sequel to "The Hamlet" (1931), William Faulkner has returned to Yoknapatawpha County, and for this we may be thankful, after his outrageously overblown effort in "A Fable" (1954).

Raleigh, N.C.

In "The Hamlet" the Snopes clan moved into the Frenchman's Bend section of the county, and the residents watched and feared and were dismayed as the Snopeses took over what had been relinquished by people too weak, too foolish, too naive to outwit the invaders.

Move to Jefferson.

In "The Town" the Snopeses move to Jefferson, the county seat, and send out their tentacles in their new feeding place. Flem, son of old Ab Snopes, is the most dangerous and the cleverest of the clan. His one absorbing aim is to acquire an aura of respectability which will cause him to be accepted by the citizens of Jefferson. Ironically, he is thoroughly unscrupulous in attaining his goal. Flem regards as his competitors or his enemies in Jefferson not only the residents who were there long before he and his family arrived, but also his kin — like Byron Snopes, who stole the bank's money; and Montgomery Ward Snopes, who ran a French postcard peepshow in the back of his photography shop; and I. O. Snopes, who got from the railroad $60 a head for mules that just happened to be crossing the tracks or wandering down them when trains came around a blind curve. Wallstreet Panic Snopes — not a true Snopes despite his name—, fortunately possessed of an able, determined country-girl, wife successfully defeated Flem's hopes of running him out of Jefferson.

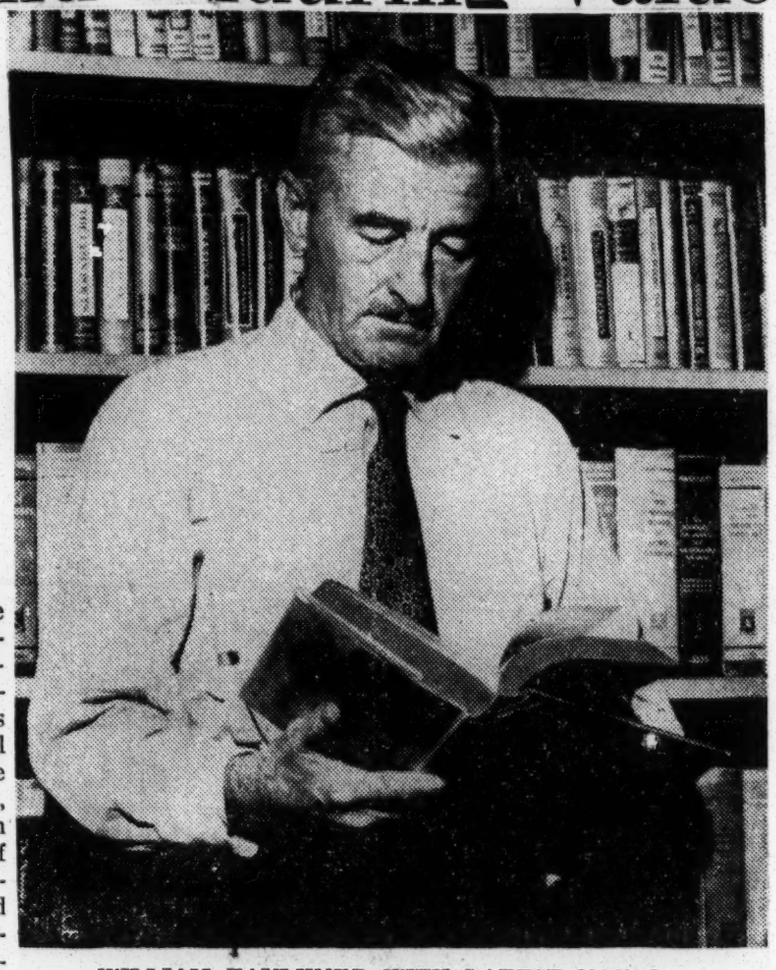
Despite setbacks Flem thrives through usury, double-dealing, and similar machinations; and at the end of the story, though he has lost his wife Eula (daughter of old Uncle Billy Varner, whose Frenchman's Bend plantation Flem obtained by trickery in "The Hamlet" and resold at a handsome profit, again by trickery), and his daughter Linda (daughter in name only but rumored to have been fathered by a McCarron a few months before Flem married Eula, after a shrewd bargaining with Uncle Billy for a suitable reward) has gone north to live in Greenwich Village, Flem is in the process of having the former home of Manfred de Spain (Flem's predecessor as president of one of Jefferson's two banks) remodeled as a tall-columned ante-bellum Southern mansion similar to Uncle Billy's Frenchman's Bend one which has fallen to ruins.

Not only is Faulkner's story intricate; its convolutions are matched by his style,, a subdued imitation of which appears in the preceding paragraph. This is not new: readers of Faulkner's earlier books will recognize the complex sentence structure, the odd punctuation, the shifts of tone, the confusion of chronology, the passages of cloudy rhetoric ("the ephemerel and already doomed and damned fragility of human conditions; innocence and virginity become symbol and postulant of loss and grief, evermore to be mourned, existing only in the past tense **was** and **now is not, no more no more**), and the multiple negatives ("No: not just looking at me, not brazenly, not with welcome, not with anything").

The well-known Faulknerian style is accompanied by his favorite structural technique or method: the use of several points of view. Four were used in his recognized masterpiece, "The Sound and the Fury," and even more were employed in "As I Lay Dying." Three people tell the story in "The Town:" Charles Mallison, Gavin Stevens, and V. K. Ratliff. In the earlier part Charles makes use of what his cousin Gowan Stevens told him about what happened before Charles was born; so perhaps Gowan's could be regarded as a fourth point of view.

This method makes for some confusion, as Faulkner readers might expect. But, out of the confusion and despite what seem to be illogicalities and inconsistencies, Faulkner has fashioned a novel of power and enduring value. We may now look eagerly for the next (and last) of the Snopes novels, "The Mansion," which is promised sometime in the future.

H. G. KINCHELOE.



WILLIAM FAULKNER WITH LATEST NOVEL.

26b 1957

No Typewriter, She Handprints 70,000 Words

MRS. JESSIE BENNETT SAMS

A 70,000 word manuscript handprinted by Mrs. Jessie Bennett Sams, a Los Angeles Negro teacher who does not use the typewriter, will be one of the most widely read books this fall. Titled, "White Mother", it is an autobiogrphical tribute to the late Mrs. Rossie Lee of Fort Myers, Fla., who befriended Mrs. Sams and her twin sister.

The Reader's Digest has paid $10,000, shared by Mrs. Sams and her publishers, for a condensation of the narrative under the title, "Our Miss Rossie" in the November issue of the magazine. McGraw-Hill will publish the book on Oct. 28 and it is a selection of the Christian Herald Family Book Club.

When Mrs. Lee came into the lives of the twins, known as Veanie and Mingie, they were ragged, motherless seven-year - old girls trying to care for their paralyzied father. Mrs. Lee gave them work, food, clothing, sent them to school and inspired them to attend college.

Both were graduated from Florida A. & M. college at Tallahassee and Mrs. Sams, the author, also attended the University of California and University of Colorado. She is a Los Angeles elementary school teacher and lives with her husband, John Sams, an aircraft worker, at 1050 W. Zamora ave. Her twin sister now Mrs. Bessie Bennett Battle, also lives in Los Angeles.

It was not at first intended t be an autobiography, "

"It was not at first intended t be an autobiography," Mrs. Sam explains, "but I found that I coul do it no other way and still re veal and convey my full purpos — to write the story of a most gracious lady — a Southern white lady — to whom my sister and I attribute all that is sweet in our lives."

Southerner Defends Segregation

In "The Age of Error" (Vantage, $3.50), W. E. Michael of Sweetwater, Tenn., gives his views on the U. S. Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision. Naturally, the inevitable (?) threat of intermarriage as an "evil" concomitant creeps into his discussion. He proposes interposition as a "legal means" of halting the Supreme Court, whose decision he dubs "the foolish fire . . . that sears and scorches the souls of men," presumably white men. Significantly, the foreword is by deeply-dyed segregationist, Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia.

EVELYN WIGGINS SHARP
DeLand. Fla.

Bethune Biography Off Press

Mary McLeod Bethune, by Emma Gelders Sterne, is the title—of the newest book for young people released last week.

It is the biography of one of who overcame great obstacles in teacher and the founder of the Bethune-Cookman college in Florida.

Mrs. Bethune, who became an adfisor to statesman and was a gret humanitrin, died My 18, 1955. Her overriding mbition was to establish her own school for Negro children.

Her inspiring lif e as told by Miss Sterne will broaden, enrich and enthrall readers of all ages. It is a beautiful story of an untiring leader recorded s a permanent part of our American herigage. It is published by Alfred A. Knopf.

Helpful Book For Girls Growing Up

As an aid to mothers in their talks with little girls who soon will be big girls, Kimberly - Clark Corporation, a pioneer in the development of sanitary paper products, has prepared a helpful little booklet.

The booklet is called "You're A Young Lady Now." Geared to girls from 9 to 12, it prepares preteens beforehand for the growing-up process in simple, easily understood language.

A copy of the booklet may be obtained free by writing to the Educational Director, Dept. S., Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wisconsin.

Dixie's Negro Militia

THIS A. Singletary's "Negro Militia and Reconstruction" (Univ. of Texas Press, Austin, $3.75) is a prize-winning study of an important period in Reconstruction history by a white Mississippi scholar, and is characterized by understanding, objectivity and sympathy. Following the Civil War many Southern states required a militia to keep the peace, and the most dependable recruits were Negroes. Qualified whites were solicited, but usually would not serve or served in separate units. As a result of the racial tension, there were the expected clashes, riots and bloodshed.

Whites generally regarded Negro militia (which had many Negro officers) as an affront to them, were enraged by it, ridiculed it, conspired against it, and fought it. When the North finally and inevitably surrendered to this Southern opposition in the 1876 Compromise, the Negro militia was disbanded. It was never widely used because Reconstruction governments feared a resulting bloody race war. A meaty book is this.

G. S. SCHUYLER

Jackson State College Professor Cited In Technical Report

The American Journal of Sociology, in its September, 1957 issue, lists among its current books for this year, A Technical Report of the Mental Health Research Unit. Syracuse: State of New York, Department of Mental Hygiene, Mental Health Research Unit, 1955.

Professor Harry J. Vander, III, of the Social Science Area at Jackson State College, was the Research Assistant (Mental Health) in the Department of Epidemiology of the Research Unit. He supervised collecting an devaluating the data that helped to make possible a report of a longitudional study of social processes associated with mental illness and health in Syracuse and Onondaga County, New York; incidence of mental cases related to socio - economic characteristics. This volume has maps and tables to substantiate the findings made by the Research unit. The study was made through the local child care agencies. The compiled data suggested that one percent of all children under 18 years of age were reported as retarded and "that behavior leading to the social suspicion of mental retardation is not necessarily a fixed characteristic" of individual children but is rather a complex set of manifestations of some children's relationship to their immediate environment.

Shows promise—

Race problem not helped much here

THE SOUTHERNER, by Douglas Kiker (Rinehart, $3.95).

ANOTHER ENTRY in the flood of books—fiction and non-fiction—dealing with or attempting to deal with the problem of the Deep South is this new novel by Douglas Kiker.

It is a story of a newspaper man who, early in his career, finds himself deeply embroiled in the problems of reporting his state's first school desegregation class.

The author is a southerner and was a reporter on two southern newspapers prior to entering the Navy. There is in his book a good deal of promise for this young man as a writer of the future.

Unfortunately, though, this first effort falls far short of reaching the requirements of a good novel. Perhaps it is because, in these troubled times, there is too much top flight competition dealing with the same subject. On the other hand, perhaps it is because Author Kiker is too young a man to be writing with such ostentatious depth about too old a subject.

The intended philosophy of a way of life fails to come across and the author has not been able to put down on paper what his mind undoubtedly wanted to dictate. — JAMES H. COUEY JR.

ATOMIC WORK FORCE OF 100,000 EMPLOYED

WASHINGTON, D. C. — An atomic force 100,000 strong, already is employed in the United States in fields ranging from missiles to medicine, a new U. S. Office of Education publication indicates.

Termed "Careers in Atomic Energy," this booklet describes expanding uses of atomic energy, job opportunities, and training programs. The Atomic Energy Commission provided technical assistance in preparing the publication in cooperation with staff members of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Types of work range from unskilled jobs to highly specialized scientific and technical positions. Chemists, geologists, miners, mathematicians, accountants, lawyers, typists draftsmen, guards, electricians, storekeepers -- these and dozens of other types of workers are required.

Increasing career opportunities, the publication explains, stem from applications of atomic science such as these:

1. Manufacturing. More than 1,000 industrial plants use radioisotopes in manufacturing processes. Radioisotope gauges, for example, measure and control the thickness of materials such as leather, paper, plastics, rubber, sheet metal, and textiles.

2. Nuclear Power. Four full-scale nuclear power plants are being built. Others are planned. By 1980 an estimated 67 percent of the new electric generating capacity added yearly in the U. S. will be nuclear. Merchant ships and military aircraft as well as submarines may be atomic powered.

3. Agriculture. Radioactive tracers show what happens to fertilizers during plant growth. More has been learned the past four years with radioisotopes than during the previous half century.

Plant genetics have been aided by isotopes, too. They have produced a peanut plant with 30 percent higher yield resistance to leaf-spot diseases, and better adaptation to mechanical harvesting. Rust-resistant oats have been developed.

4. Medicine. Products of atomic energy aid in the study of anemia, arthritis, cancer, diabetes, heart disease leukemia, mental diseases nervous diseases and some chronic illnesses. Tracers discovere the paths and functions of certain matter such as the blood. Thyroid cancer and brain tumors can be detected.

5. Biology. Radioactive materials reveal life processes and bring about genetic changes in animals as well as plants.

Universities, hospitals, and research institutions now have about 400 research contracts with the Atomic Energy Commission in the life sciences -- biology, medicine biophysics, and agriculture. In the physical sciences, universities have about 400 more contracts.

About 7,000 persons are employed directly by the Atomic Energy Commission. More than 90,000 others are hired by contractors with the AEC.

The rapidly growing radioisotope industry itself is providing considerable employment. In 1956, eight national Atomic Energy Commission laboratories employed about 16,500 persons. The Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee shipped 12,585 packages of radioisotopes to 2,360 institutions in every State and Territory and 46 foreign countries in 1955.

The publication was prepared by Walter J. Greenleaf, specialist in occupations Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing. Office, Washington 25, D C. at 25 cents a copy.

Of Racial Injustice

SOJOURN OF A STRANGER. By Walter Sullivan. 316 pp. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $3.95.

IN his first book Walter Sullivan has chosen to tell a tale of pseudo-sensational properties—the cursedness of Civil War miscegenation in a world of racial injustice. He has generally overtold and, it would seem, lost sight of what might have been a moving and sharp-edged novel—and so given us popular romantic-historical fiction.

"Sojourn of a Stranger" is a long-winded, high-rolling account of the struggles of one Allen Hendrick, whose father had loved and married a beautiful fair-skinned octoroon in New Orleans. Though his father is a family outcast because of his defiance of racial injustice, Hendrick, charming and fair, wins over his grandfather, despite his mixed blood. His subsequent inheritance of Cedarcrest, the family plantation in Tennessee, marks the real beginning of recriminations upon his hidden Negro blood.

When Hendrick loses the hand of Kate Rutledge, daughter of a neighboring planter who would never approve the marriage of his child to a Negro, Hendrick goes into the Civil War with intentions of vengeance upon his destiny: this, of course, is a classic dramatic pattern, and Mr. Sullivan handles it with professional aplomb, whether the cannon are thundering onstage—or the drums of destiny are sounding only in the sad heart of his protagonist. In the end (for reasons which may escape the average reader) Hendrick comes out of his ordeal of blood and fire a better man. The need for vengeance has been purged away in the heat of battle: he hangs up his sword with love in his heart instead of hate.

There are occasional happy descriptions and passages in these pages, and scattered glimmers of a serious novel at odds with itself. The authentic period detail, careful and vivid, with which Mr. Sullivan enriches the book will please the historical fiction addict. But on the whole the impression is that the author is echoing a conventional manner of romantic tale-telling, that he has pitched his key too high, that his delivery is too operatic, that his feeling for the Southern countryside is not poignant or genuinely experienced, only literarily influenced; finally, that he is struggling repeatedly to convince himself of the epic seriousness of his theme.

These strictures are set down reluctantly: when it is evident (on every other page) that Mr. Sullivan can do so well, it is a pity he has not done better. A teacher at Vanderbilt, he is obviously steeped in the Southern tradition: judging him by his earlier critical writings, we would have expected a different approach in what is obviously meant to be a major opus. The fact remains that there is little depth to his involvement with his theme—and no real moral struggle is conveyed by his characters. Where the author had meant to dramatize the torment of a doomed heritage and personal victory over racial injustice through the renunciation of vengeance and the acceptance of love, he has only stated and reiterated the theme in rhetorical speech uttered by characters in costume.

Obviously, no reviewer has the right to quarrel with a novelist for writing the kind of book he intended, rather than something the reviewer himself had in mind. Yet we closed "Sojourn of a Stranger" with the unhappy conviction that Mr. Sullivan, finding that his reach had exceeded his grasp, was willing to settle for second best.

WILLIAM GOYEN.

26b 1957

Patterns of Prejudice

WHITE MAN, LISTEN! By Richard Wright. 190 pp. New York: Doubleday & Co. $3.

By OSCAR HANDLIN

THIS is an indignant book. It is argumentative, belligerent and often wrong-headed. But it deserves to be read with utmost seriousness, for the attitude it expresses has an intrinsic importance in our times.

The novelist, Richard Wright, author of "Native Son," has compounded this volume from four lectures delivered in Europe, where he has spent much of the last decade. One of the essays, "The Literature of the Negro in the United States," is a slight piece and only tangentially related to the central theme. The other three deal with the situation of the Westernized élite who are in the forefront of the nationalist movement of Asia, Africa and the West Indies.

As a Westernized man of color, Wright feels peculiarly competent to speak for these people. Like them, he has absorbed the values of Western civilization; like them he has been excluded by color prejudice from the opportunity to share fully in it. He, too, bears the scars of ambivalence toward societies, attractive through the promise of their ideals, yet hateful through their failure to fulfill those ideals. The overtones of both love and loathing in his warning to the white man express the candor and earnestness with which he writes.

AT the heart of our difficulties with the colored folk of the world is the necessity of liquidating the ugly heritage of imperialism. The conquests through which Western culture spread across the earth from Europe destroyed the values of indigenous societies everywhere. The triumphant invaders sometimes carried benevolent intentions with them, but they could envision only one relationship to the natives they encountered —that of dominance and subordination. Color became the mark of inferiority, and patterns of prejudice developed to maintain distance between the master and the servile races.

Now the burdens of oppression have evoked resistance out of which have sprung the nationalist movements of the last ten years. The effort at liberation cannot be confined to Western terms because the West, in the eyes of colored people, bears the responsibility for their degradation. While the new nations intend to adopt the technology of Europe, they insist upon the opportunity to work out their destinies without interference, and they expect in doing so to rediscover their own submerged cultures.

The danger is that in the process they may turn their backs upon the universal values of the West. Mr. Wright sees one hope of avoiding that peril — encouragement of the élite, educated in Europe and the United States, to work out a creative accommodation. That will call for more tolerance and understanding than has been shown them in the past.

No one conscious of the plight of the people of the underdeveloped areas of the world will read this plea unsympathetically. Yet the issue is by no means so straightforward as it seems to Mr. Wright. The West, which has the responsibilities as well as the opportunities of power, cannot overlook the tragic fact that it must rid itself of the errors of an earlier imperialism at the same time that it resists the aggressive encroachments of a totalitarian power hostile to the freedom of all peoples.

The leaders of the new states have not always understood this, as the moral obtuseness of the United Nations Afro-Asian bloc in the face of the Hungarian crisis showed. Obsessed by the struggle against the enemies of the past, they have not understood the greater present threat of communism. It would be ironic if the only fruits of liberation from colonialism were to be a new enslavement, even under masters of their own color.

I have no doubt that Mr. Wright understands that danger, too. But a fatal misunderstanding obscures the implications, for him and for those for whom he speaks. He addresses "the white man," as if across the absolute line of color there were but a single type, with the whites all alike in their whiteness. This unhappily was the attitude that permeated the Bandung Conference and it is likely to evoke an exclusive nationalism as unfortunate in its consequences as that of the racism of some white men in the past.

Tiny Europe

I'VE heard liberal-minded Frenchmen express genuine horror at the lynching of a Negro by Mississippi whites. But to an Asian or an African it was not a Mississippi white man who did the lynching; it was just a Western white man. It is difficult for white Western Europe to realize how tiny Europe is in the minds of most of the people of the earth. Europe is indeed one world, small, compact, white, apart.
—"White Man, Listen!"

THE precise opposite is the truth, if men will but recognize it. The "white man" is no more a fixed category than the "colored." The contact of Europeans with other peoples has not had the disastrous uniformity Mr. Wright ascribes to it. Indeed, a clearer view of the history of that contact would reveal that the forms of prejudice and exploitation that linger with us still are the products of relatively recent and probably transient conditions.

In any case, the future demands an emphasis upon what we all instinctively know, that the lines that divide and the ties that unite are not simply those of color or of nationality. We need more often to be reminded of those common concerns that make freedom, justice and human dignity important to all men without qualification by their yellowness, blackness or whiteness.

Teacher Publishes Book Called "Paper And Pencil"

NEW YORK, N. Y. — A Negro educator has published an illustrated allegory which he calls "Paper and Pencil."

The author is L. Horace Glover, a resident of Indianapolis, Ind. His book, centered around two characters, "Paper" and "Pencil," points out the moral of cooperation between friends.

After arguing about who is the more important, the two chief characters consult a teacher, a doctor, a lawyer, and a preacher concerning the problem. The "Voice of Experience" brings them together again, and they agree that both are equally important.

The book, written in play form, is illustrated by Doris Toby Marie Duncan and published by Exposition Press, Inc., of New York.

Mr. Glover, a native of Pineville, West Va., attended West Virginia State College after establishing scholastic and athletic records in high school. He received his MA degree at Ohio State University and later attended the University of Pittsburgh and Butler University.

His career as an educator has included posts as teacher and principal in several West Virginia schools. He is now principal of Robert Gould Shaw Elementary School in Indianapolis.

Actor's handbook becomes magazine

NEW YORK (ANP) — Equity Handbook, the official orgas of Actor's Equity association, became "Equity Magazine," starting with its September edition which has just come off the presses.

The ex-Handbook was the brainchild of Jane White, daughter of the late Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, and she headed the association magazine sub-committee which was responsible for revising and expanding the organ.

Very active in Actor's Equity, Miss White, who is an Equity councillor (1959) was also chairman of the Handbook committee.

The Devastation of "Progressive" Education

"Bending the Twig" by Augustin G. Rudd (Heritage Foundation, 21 W. Wacker Dr., Chicago, $3.95) tells the story of the disaster of "progressive education in the U. S. A." Originating with John Dewey but carried to its greatest extreme by Dr. George S. Counts and Prof. Harold Rugg at Teachers College, Columbia University, the method is that students choose their own subjects, study at will, and have no tests to determine progress. This was supposed to develop the "whole" personality and, because the student was happy, to produce brilliant and well-adjusted individuals.. Soviet Russia tried it for 15 years, then, horrified by the results, returned to discipline and examination. Now, 20 years later, they have two young engineers to our one.

This method has produced chaos here. Kept going by a powerful clique unwilling to admit its error, it has subtly undermined respect for scholarship and produced an appalling crop of junior high school students who cannot tell the time, do not know the months of the year, and cannot read.

University entrance standards have had to be lowered and college students study textbooks once used in high schools where Latin and languages have almost disappeared. Fewer students now take higher mathematics than in 1910. The "method" has promoted indiscipline and self - indulgence which ruined previous civilizations. The philosophy of "take it easy" has spread through all classes and democracy is threatened at its roots.

JOSEPHINE SCHUYLER
New York.

Longview Author Visits Nassau

MISS EFFIE K ADAMS, author and coordinator of elementary education in Longview, Texas, spent part of her vacation in Nassau, Bahamas. She took this trip after completing a course in "Remedial Reading" at the University of Texas.

Miss Adams is author of "Experiences of a Fulbright Teacher," and she has taught at Texas Southern University, Prairie View A and M College, and Morgan State College.

Desegregation In Louisville

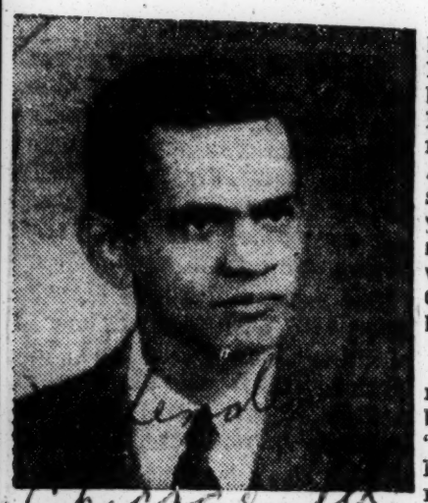
In view of the sound and fury on the desegregation issue, it is refreshing to read an excellent book about Negro integration into the Louisville (Ky.) public school system, "The Louisville Story" (Simon & Schuster, $3.50), by the superintendent, Omer Carmichael, and the Courier Journal's associate editor, Weldon James. Told in a simple, straightforward manner, this story has become an object lesson of far-reaching importance.

The key to this project's success was leadership. Carmichael makes this point clear at the outset and accepts responsibility accordingly. Teachers, students, parents and civic leaders were brought into the planning process early, and this book carefully points out the invaluable contribution made by many individuals and community groups.

Teachers, administrators and parents, who are coming to grips with this sharp issue should take time out to read this success story that represents the first stage of accomplishment, namely, community responsibility for the implementation of the May 17, 1954, Supreme Court decision.

EDWARD S. LEWIS
N. Y. Urban League

26b 1957



NATHANIEL LaMar, 23-year-old short story writer has been awarded the first Atlantic Grant for his short story "Creole Love Song." The promising young writer was given the award, which was established by the Atlantic Monthly Press and Little, Brown and company, for the story which appeared in Atlantic in June 1955

Publishers. Mr. Warburg discusses a course of action toward peace and the steps "we must take now to get us over the immediate life-or-death crises we are facing in Europe and the Middle East."

Frank Yerby has written a new novel titled "Fairoaks." It is the story of four generations of an aristocratic Southern family and of one member's struggle to recover the family plantation. It is Mr. Yerby's twelfth novel in a dozen years. Dial will publish it Aug. 22.

New Yerby Book, "Fairoaks" Off Press This Month

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Frank Yerby's new novel "Fairoaks" will be published by the Dial Press on August 22nd. The story of four generations of an aristocratic Southern family, the Falks of the plantation Fairoaks, this is Yerby's longest and most ambitious novel since "The Foxes of Harrow."

In "Fairoaks" Yerby tells of Guy Falks, son of a hill girl and a disinherited planter, who, without knowing it, lives a life so completely that in the end it became true. Beloved by many women — his beautiful blonde cousin Jo Ann; Beeljie, the Arabian slave girl he meets when he is a slave dealer in Africa, and Guilietta, a great opera singer — Guy Falks spends 18 years striving for the wealth he must have to recover Fairoaks, traveling all over the world from New Orleans to Cuba, Africa, London, Paris, Italy and Scotland.

"Fairoaks" is Frank Yerby's 12th novel, and the 11th to be selected by a major book club. His first, "The Foxes of Harrow," was published in 1945. Among his other novels are "A Woman Called Fancy", "Pride's Castle," "The Vixens" and "Captain Rebel". The total sales of all of his novels in all editions has now reached 15,587,466 copies.

Yerby is now in Spain, working on his next novel.

CLAUDE H. HALL, a sales representative in the New York office of Interstate United Newspapers, Inc., has written another article on the expanding Negro Market. His latest efforts appears in the Advertisers' Guide to Marketing for 1958, (published by Printers' Ink), one of America's foremost marketing publications.

Books of The Times

By NASH K. BURGER

A TIMELY volume this morning, indeed, is the new collection of ruminative conversations between Harlem's Jesse B. Semple (or Simple, as he is better known) and his creator, the poet, novelist, short-story writer, Langston Hughes. The title: "Simple Stakes a Claim."* Simple, who has already lent his name and philosophy to a pair of books, "Simple Speaks His Mind" and "Simple Takes a Wife," not to mention this year's Broadway play, "Simply Heavenly," seems well on his way to becoming one of those fictional characters who cease being fictional and became historical. Sitting at a bar, speaking his mind on a great variety of topics, most of them somehow related to the pleasures and tribulations available to a Negro in America, Simple enlightens as well as entertains. His comments are not without relevance to recent events in Little Rock, Birmingham, Nashville—and New York. Shrewd and amiable, Simple isn't solemn, but he deals with solemn matters. This can be a very effective *modus operandi*, as these dialogues prove.

Langston Hughes

Mr. Hughes doesn't agree with those who "think the race problem is too deep for comic relief." He says, "Such earnestness is contrary to mass Negro thinking. Colored people are always laughing at some wry Jim Crow incident or absurd nuance of the color line. If Negroes took all the white world's boorishness to heart and wept over it as profoundly as our serious writers do, we would have been dead long ago."

Tempers Comments With Humor

So it is that Simple, discussing housing in Harlem, Supreme Court decisions, atom bombs, miscegenation, politicians, integration, job opportunities, brotherhood and its opposite, tempers his often disillusioned comments with humor, even nonsense. And he is not above directing some of his humor and criticism at himself or members of his own race.

Simple is grateful but unenthusiastic over the Supreme Court decision banning segregation in the public schools. His viewpoint is revealed by the title of a dialogue in which the decision is discussed: "Great But Late."

"I am happy," says Simple, "for all the colored kids still going to school. But what about the folks as old as me who went to them ramshackle old beat-up shacks they had for colored schools down home all this time? Them schools should of been gone. * * * Now you are going around talking about how wonderful it is that colored children can run through brickbats to go to school with white children down South What's so wonderful about that?"

To his cousin Minnie, up from Virginia Simple explains the difference between North and South: "Down South you're swimming in a river that's running to the sea where you might drown but, at least, you're swimming with the current. Up North, we are swimming the other way, against the current, trying to reach dry land. I been here twenty years, Minnie, and I'm still in the water."

And in a poem about the North, Simple has this to say, "In the North the Jim Crow line ain't clear. But it's here." Nevertheless, there's no doubt about his loyalty to his adopted city. "None of them Jim Crow states is worth as much as the left-hand corner of 125th and Lenox Avenue. All of them states I would not trade for one bar-stool in New York."

Moreover, Simple, though his language may do violence to grammar, is not lacking in subtlety. He deplores the point of view, even though it is well intended, that amounts to a sort of discrimination in reverse.

Wants Every Right There Is

Notice how he bests Mr. Hughes in this interchange:

"On radio you never hear a Negro kill nobody, just white folks killing. And the biggest and best crimes on TV are committed by whites."

"No one race has a monopoly on crime. So why bring color in at all?" Mr. Hughes replies.

"If I was an elephant, I would bring in elephants. Was I a lion, I would bring in lions. Beings I'm a Negro, I bring in Negroes. I do not want to be segregated, not even in crime, neither in life, the movies, nor on TV. I wants my rights."

"Violence and crime are wrong. Do you want the right to be wrong?"

"I want every right there is. Then I can pick out the right to be right. A man has to have the right to be *wrong* in order to have the right to be *right*, don't he?"

And so it goes. Simple stakes his claim, has his say on President Eisenhower, the United Nations, teen-age delinquents (just imitating the old folks, he says), Negro magazines, race-relations conferences (these he thinks could be speeded to a more profitable conclusion by replacing most of the speeches w[illegible] little Dixieland jazz), Puerto Ricans, [illegible]s, funerals, his wife Joyce and his cousin Minnie. His opinions are often errant, sometimes contradictory, but always firm and always his own.

"You are not a man with whom I can always agree," says Mr. Hughes. "I cannot always agree with myself," replies Simple. Let us leave him there.

*SIMPLE STAKES A CLAIM. *By Langston Hughes.* 191 *pages.* *Rinehart & Co.* $2.50.

SIMPLE STAKES A CLAIM. Langston Hughes. (Rinehart. $2.50.)—Wise and humorous exchanges between the author and his Negro Everyman on the modern world.

CUP OF TEA FOR MR. THORGILL. Storm Jameson. (Harper. $3.50.)—Melodrama and intrigue among Communists and ex-Communists at Oxford.

TILL WE HAVE FACES. C. S. Lewis. (Harcourt, Brace. $4.50.)—The Cupid and Psyche story retold, with trimmings of allegory, folklore, fancy and theology.

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

AMERICAN CHURCHES AND THE NEGRO, by W. D. Weatherford. Christopher Publishing House, 1140 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass. 310 pp. $3.50.

Dr. W. D. Weatherford has written many books about colored people, and it might properly be said that colored people are not only his field of study but his greatest social concern.

Mr. Redding

He left a professorship in the YMCA Graduate School of Vanderbilt University at Fisk, where he collaborated with the late Dr. Charles S. Johnson on at least one book, and where for ten years he played a prominent part in the world-famed Fisk Institute of Race Relations.

His previous work led naturally to the present volume, American Churches and the Negro.

* * *

IT IS what its title represents it to be — a history of the colored people in the American organization of white churches — and something more.

That something more is best defined in a statement of the author's four-fold purpose:

1. to discover whether or not the various white denominations were sincerely dedicated to the religious welfare of colored people.

2. to learn whether there was evidence to prove that the ante-bellum Southern whites really "understood colored people."

3. to find out what the major white denominations are doing now for the religious life of colored people.

And, 4. to see if in the record of the past there might be guidance for the troubled present and the uncertain future.

* * *

THERE IS probably no room for argument with the facts the author presents, for they are substantially documented.

The written records to which he had recourse are after all written records and are therefore incontrovertible.

You can't argue with the letters of the Rev. Thomas Bacon, nor with the 18th. Century reports of Bishop Sicker, for instance.

The evidence that white Dr. John Girardeau (of Charleston, S.C.) admitted white members to his colored church only on the condition that they would never attempt to usurp the management of the church from colored is indisputable.

"American Churches and the Negro" is full of such facts resurrected from records that cannot be denied nor argued with.

IF ONE argues at all, it must be on the basis of Professor Weatherford's interpretation of some of the facts.

It is true, for example, that Bishop William Capers "Worked unstintingly" for the spiritual equality of slaves, but it seems to this reviewer that it is going pretty far to say that Capers was "one of the greatest friends the colored people in the South ever had," when all of the good Bishop's preching was carefully designed to give religious sanction to slavery and to make the colored people content with their status.

It is a little too much to interpret the fact that here and there in the ante-bellum South black slave and free white man took communion together as instances of the "complete integration" of colored members.

* * *

BUT ALL argument aside, Professor Weatherford's book is warm with human interest stories — and these alone would "make" the book for the ordinary reader.

But the author gives that something more referred to earlier, and, as Dr. Frank P. Graham says in his introduction to it, the book becomes a "challenge to the churches" to catch up with the Constitution "as interpreted by the decisions of the Supreme Court" and to live up to their own "professions of faith based on the teachings of Jesus."

697-Page Book Gives Job Seekers a Hand

By Hollace Ransdell

Job descriptions and employment opportunities in more than 500 occupations in both the blue and white collar fields are contained in the 1957 edition of the Occupational Outlook Handbook released jointly by the U.S. Dept. of Labo and the Veterans' Administration The study covers 25 industries.

Under-Sec. of Labor James T O'Connell told a press conference that the 697-page book contains the most complete up-to-date occupational list in the U.S., and is part of the governmental's general manpower study.

It took two years to compile and contains information based on hundreds of recent field interviews with employers, workers and officials of labor unions, trade and professional groups, combined with data accumulated by the department over the years.

Designed primarily for the guidance of younger persons, the handbook also provides extensive information for all job seekers and their advisers by directing workers toward those occupations and industries most suitable to their abilities.

Here are some of the outstanding occupational trends noted in the new handbook:

• Occupations which require considerable education and training in general will grow most rapidly.

• Employment in clerical occupations is likely to grow at a slower rate than it has in the past 15 years. An increasing proportion of the huge clerical operations handled by large banks, insurance companies, government agencies and other large organizations will be done by electronic data processing equipment. However, the introduction of these machines will proceed gradually, and will have its greatest impact on the more routine jobs.

• Skilled craftsmen will be employed in growing numbers over the next decade. The trend toward automation has increased requirements for mechanics and repairmen who can install, maintain, and repair this equipment. Men skilled in electronics maintenance will be needed most.

• Semi-skilled operatives, who have been one of the fastest growing occupational groups, are expected to grow at a slower rate over the next decade. Unlike early mechanization in industry, which often replaced skilled craftsmen with machines operated by semi-skilled workers, automation promises to reduce the need for semi-skilled operatives performing routine tasks. For similar reasons, unskilled laborers will find fewer opportunities in the coming decade.

The 1957 handbook is the third edition of the occupational guide. The first appeared in 1949, the second in 1951. Plans are to issue the book every two years hereafter. The new edition may be obtained from the Government Printing Office for $4 a copy.

New Bibliography On Handicapped Announced

Washington, D. C.—A new bibliography, Employment of the Physically Handicapped, has been completed jointly by the Library of Congress and the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, Maj. Gen. Melvin Mass, committee chairman, announced.

The bibliography consists of 548 titles which are mainly books and articles on the employment aspects of physical disability. Included are sections on legislation affecting the handicapped, workmen's compensation, selective placement, government employment, and employment and rehabilitation counseling.

Other features include a listing of films relating to employment of the handicapped.

Copies are obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 35 cents each.

Virginia Negro Writes Book on Integration

New York, N. Y.,—A different perspective toward the problem of integration in the Southern schools is described in a new book, "Where Do We Stand," ($2.00) by Gartrell J. Gaines, Sr., which will be published shortly by Vantage Press of New York.

A Southern-born Negro, Gaines has made a lifetime study of the economic and political handicaps that the Negro in the South has always faced. He delves into the subject of miscegenation, the interbreeding of the races, in order to express his views on why the South should be integrated. Throughout the book his pro-integration arguments are connected with biblical principles and scientific theories.

Gaines is a former teacher who today devotes his time to the cause of better race relations. A resident of Norfolk, Virginia, he is a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

FREDERIC BANCROFT. Jacob E. Cooke. (Oklahoma. $4.)—Portrait of the American historian together with three of his hitherto unpublished essays on American Negro colonization.

CONVERSATIONS WITH CASALS. J. Ma. Corredor. (Dutton. $5.)—The notable Spanish cellist expatiates amiably on music and musicians.

JEB STUART. Burke Davis. (Rinehart. $6.)—The life and battles of Robert E. Lee's

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

COLOR SCHEME, by Beatrice Wright. Pageant Press, 101 Fifth Ave., New York. 59 pp. $2.50.

Beatrice Wright is a poet who claims no merit save that that comes from "a singing heart"; but as a poet she is too modest.

Mr. Redding

Many people have singing hearts, but few have Miss Wright's absorptive senses and sharpened sensibilities.

And, having these, fewer still have a felicitous knack of poetic phrasing, a real awareness of simple truth and simple beauty, and that impossible-to-learn sense of quiet wonder — or, what amounts almost to wonder's obverse, a piquant sense of irony.

But Miss Wright has them all.

They are as yet uncoordinated, and they are hers only in modest degree, but she has them, and they are worth cultivating.

Something of the poet's best quality is shown in the following lines from one of her sonnets:

"The adolescent brook goes pilfering by
Through unknown paths; gathering pretty stones,
Playing on roots like tinkling xylophones,
Chanting its woodsy day-night lullaby.
It loiters near a mystic grove to sigh
Into a dimpled lake, trying to guess what
Lakes are for, then hurries on no less
Bewildered by the calm reflected sky . . ."

The sounds and sights — the images and the figures — of this poem are not only precise and good, but spontaneous and new.

The "adolescent brook . . . . pilfering pretty stones . . chanting its woodsy lullaby" represents the congruous mating of image and idea such as genuine poets always strive to bring about.

* * *

ALL OF Miss Wright's pieces are not so good as this one but all of them show that she has a firm grasp of the poetic creed which she intends to follow. "Truth," she writes, "is the vigilance . . . truth is the heartbeat" of her verse.

Not content with those "happy accidents of expression" that mark the work of too many amateurs in poetry, and realizing that "a poet is made as well as born," Miss Wright has taken the trouble to acquaint herself with the science of poetry and to learn something of poetic structure.

She knows about metres and metrics, for surely her management of a variety of structures (from anapest quatrains to iambic blank verse) is no more accidental than the range of her moods (from Juvenalian satire to calm pastoral).

There are mistakes and gaucheries both of tone and expression in Color Scheme, and there are perhaps too many poetic cliches; but if this unpretentious little volume does not suggest that Beatrice Wright has the makings of a great poet, it does prove her a talented one — and one who is well worth watching.

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

DEMOCRACY AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS, by Ellis O. Knox. Judd and Detweiler, Inc. Washington, D.C 131 pp $3.50.

Most readers will remember that in September and October of last year a committee of the District House Committee held public hearings on the "effects" of integration of the public schools of Washington.

Mr. Redding

The District House Committee is the Capitol city's governing body. Like most important Congressional committees, the House District Committee is dominated by Southerners. No one has to be reminded of what the average Southern politician is.

* * *

THE PURPOSE of the hearings, instituted by Southerners on the House District Committee, seemed to be to discourage the continuance of the policy of public school integration.

It was a propaganda field day. Interested and probably collusive witnesses painted as unhappy a picture of the "effects" of integration as misrepresentations could manage, and that picture was spread out to the gaze of the world —jubilantly by some of the major papers in the South, soberly — though still as if it were the true picture — elsewhere.

The propaganda was so cleverly handled that few people realized that what really came out in those hearings was not the "effects" of integration, but rather the effects of segregation in the public schools.

Even few of the intelligent public realized this.

* * *

NOW DR. ELLIS O. KNOX, a professor of education at Howard University, has written a book which should do much to disabuse the intelligent mind.

Democracy in the D.C. Public Schools takes the sting out of the biased report of the majority of the committee of the House District Committee.

It begins with an analysis of the inequities of a segregated school system in Washington.

These inequities were marked in such important specifics as expenditures per pupil (in 1954, for example, $240 for each white child; $186 for each colored child), buildings and facilities, and pupil-teacher ratio.

"Staggering under the effects of years of inferior education inherent in the dual system of public schools, large numbers of colored pupils approached school integration with educational backgrounds significantly different from those of white pupils."

* * *

SO OF COURSE colored pupils made lower scores on intelligence and achievement tests. Naturally colored pupils were inadequately motivated and dropped out of school earlier.

Segregated schools created a vicious cycle of inadequate motivation, low achievement, lack of rewards — and the statistical indices prove only this and nothing more.

They do not prove, as Dr. Knox points out, that colored pupils are "inherently inferior" to whites, that their "learning rate" is inherently slower, and their capacity to achieve inherently lower.

* * *

THOUGH THE results of integration are not all in, it is already evident "that colored pupils, per se, do not lower the level of academic work in integrated classes."

It is already evident that integration works benefits in the structure of the whole community.

"The democratically wholesome benefits of public school integration," says Dr. Knox, "have extended their impact to all the human forces which currently function in the District of Columbia."

Democracy and the D.C. Public Schools seem to this reviewer to offer adequate testimony to the effect that the results of school integration will be the same everywhere.

A Superfical Survey

Herbert Agar seems alive to the challenge facing Americans in foreign diplomacy in his readable "The Price of Power" (University of Chicago, $3.50), but has not dealt comprehensively with this exhausting subject. Too much of the book is devoted to our internal politics. He should have devoted more space to the vast implications of Bandung than the 15 pages he allots to it. Most certainly America's major problem as the world's biggest military power, is how she can win to her side the "uncommitted" darker peoples. While demanding of our diplomats "originality" and "daring," he might well have been more daring in this book. HAROLD L. KEITH

Pittsburgh.

A Disturbing New Novel

"THE ROOTLESS" by Waters Turpin (Vantage, $3.95) is reminiscent of Mrs. Aphra Bohn's "Oronooko" and Dr. Samuel Johnson's "Rasselas." It is dedicated to this generation in its struggles and hopes for a brighter tomorrow. It is a disturbing story whose point is that it is helpful to contemplate the pain of the past in order to meet and understand the trials of the present while envisioning the hopes of the future.

The indescribable horrors of slavery (particularly slave ships), the inhuman treatment of slaves, the gradual deterioration and downfall of slavery are here pictured as the author introduces us to and relates the story of Prince, the noble slave. Like Henley in the fell clutch of circumstance, Prince does not whine nor cry aloud; under the bludgeonings of chance, Prince's head is bloody but unbowed. His is the spirit which serves effectively to alleviate the despondency of these harsh days. "The Rootless" is an especially stimulating and inspiring novel.

RALPH FISHER

Savannah.

Books of The Times

By HERBERT MITGANG

READING "The Louisville Story,"* an important book for Americans interested in civil rights, the thought occurred that there is more history worth studying here than in many of the biographies of Civil War platoon leaders accidentally placed for a few days not far from what today is General Eisenhower's Gettysburg farm. The heroes here are people and organizations of our own time who helped to smooth the way for integration of public schools in Louisville, Ky. The authors are Omer Carmichael, Superintendent of Schools in Louisville, and Weldon James, associate editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal, who has written this book for the educator in a clear and forthright style. A century ago Louisville was one of the great slave-trading centers of the Old South. "The Louisville Story" is an inspiring chapter in the long struggle for abolition, which, call it what you will politely, is still what all the shouting's about on Capitol Hill.

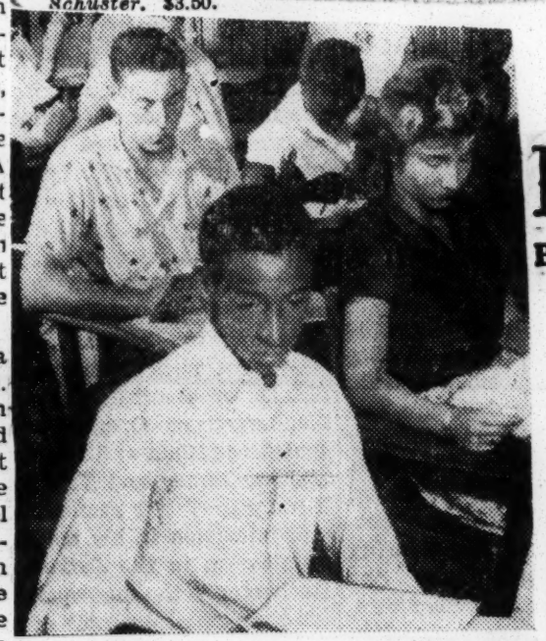
On Third Street in Louisville there's a monument to a stalwart Confederate rifleman. It is unmatched by a Unionist anywhere in the city. Politics aside, Louisville has faced South since 1865, though the Union held it during that war. Until a few years ago, the general view of the city pictured Ol' Cunnel Louisville, goat whiskers, bourbon, string bowtie, dressing up annually for the Derby, then retiring for another year to one of Tennessee Williams' rundown plantations. Today, the country thinks of Louisville as the place where Negroes are going peacefully to integrated public schools.

Story Starts Before Court Ruling

The authors, with a perspective and a willingness to tell their story interestingly, go back before the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision. Organizations including the Urban League, the Y's, Southern Regional Council, Council of Church Women, Youth Speaks, Inc., Eastern Council for Moral and Spiritual Education and National Conference of Christians and Jews began to chip away at the bedrock of prejudice. Two things happened before the May 17, 1954, ruling that had a strong effect on Louisville's attitude. One was a public statement of Mr. Carmichael's anticipating the court's action, guessing that it might allow from two to five years for compliance to be completed, and stressing a readiness to accept the decision as the law of the land. The other event stemmed from the good intentions of some church people in New York who wanted to assist Louisville to prepare for desegregation. Mr. Carmichael met quietly with the "Northerners" and told them that outside leadership would be resented, that it was up to the people of Louisville to work out the problem for themselves.

"Many people have asked me," the Superintendent says, "if I was not 'sticking my neck out' to issue a statement [accepting the Supreme Court's decision] without the formal approval of my school board. The explanation is simple. I conceive it to be the duty of the Superintendent of Schools to accept the obligations of leadership. I was sure that the board was in complete agreement with such sentiments. There was the possibility that if there were members who were hesitant to crystallize their own viewpoint, this statement might be a timely factor in inducing and strengthening the board's unanimity of purpose."

*THE LOUISVILLE STORY. By Omer Carmichael and Weldon James. 173 pages. Simon & Schuster. $3.50.



A Louisville, Ky., high school integrates

Sept. 10, 1956, was the target date for integration. The decision was made by the Board of Education and school staffs to change the whole school system simultaneously rather than to desegregate a grade at a time. The schools were redistricted without regard to race and with no gerrymandering. The most notable feature of the Louisville school plan was its permissive aspect. A parent who preferred another school could request a transfer; however, pupils attending a school outside the district of residence would not receive free transportation. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People found some criticism with this free-choice feature of the plan, but the local branch endorsed it as "basically very good." The Parent-Teachers Association Council president found the flexible feature a "good safety valve."

What Happened on First Day

The authors quote Benjamin Fine reporting in The New York Times on what happened that first big day: "White and Negro children rushed through the school corridors together. Pupils sat side by side in the classrooms. And they rushed gaily down the school steps together when the first day had ended. Color differences seemed forgotten. When the history of this proud Southern city is written, this day will undoubtedly go down as a landmark."

The history of that day and the first half-year of transition has now been written in "The Louisville Story." Another thought occurred after reading this valuable book. In 1948, after President Truman's citizens commission had issued its comprehensive civil rights study—one of the granite blocks of future court decisions and Congressional legislation—many people in all parts of the country took the attitude, "You can't legislate tolerance." That sounded logical—but it just wasn't so. Events such as this story of Louisville integration prove otherwise. People will accept court decisions, orders and new laws and have been doing so all during the twentieth century in various cities, North and South. They're ready for abolition, again.

BOOK REVIEW

By MAURICE DOLBIER

THE LONELY LONDONERS. By Samuel Selvon. St. Martin's Press. 171 pages. $2.95.

THERE have been changes on the shelves of London grocery shops. Now you can buy there saltfish and rice, blackeye peas and tinned breadfruit. New sounds have been heard in English popular music—steel bands, oil drums, the calypso beat. New problems have entered England's social and economic life.

All these things are the result of the steadily increasing influx of Great Britain's colonial citizens from the West Indies. At a time when economic pressures have been forcing many English families to emigrate, hundreds upon hundreds of men, women and children from Trinidad, Barbados, Jamaica and Antigua have been arriving in the Mother Country.

Why have they come? What are they like? What have they found? How has England treated them, and what does England mean to them? One can approach the answers to these questions in "The Lonely Londoners," a short novel by Samuel Selvon, who is a West Indian of East Indian parentage.

A New Rhythm

Mr. Selvon, in this book, sets the English language dancing to a new rhythm. If the response seems rather stiff and awkward at first, this initial unease soon fades away, and the highly adaptable language which has trod stately measures with Addison and Churchill swings into calypso as freely as if it had been doing it all its life:

"One grim winter evening, when it had a kind of unrealness about London, with a fog sleeping restlessly over the city and the lights showing in the blur as if it is not London at all but some strange place on another planet, Moses Aloetta hop on a No. 46 bus at the corner of Chepstow Road and Westbourne Grove to go to Waterloo to meet a fellar who was coming from Trinidad on the boat-train."

Moses had come to London in the years before the great flow of immigration had begun. He has his own troubles, but he is hardly given time to brood over them, because he is the veteran, the pioneer, and it is to Moses that many of the newcomers apply, for financial assistance, for job information, for advice about rooms and women and food and bus schedules and politics and English attitudes toward colored people: "'Over here is the old English diplomacy: Thank you, Sir, and How do you do and that sort of thing. In America you see a sign telling you to keep off, but over here you don't see any, but when you go in the hotel or the restaurant they will politely tell you to haul—or else give you the cold treatment.'"

They Came to the City

"The Lonely Londoners" is not a novel of plot, but of character portraits and of unusual glimpses of a great city. Among Moses' neighbors, friends and pesterers are the young and hopeful and amorous Sir Galahad, Five-Past Twelve, an inveterate borrower; Aunt Tanty, who introduced reluctant shopkeepers to the practice of credit; Harris, who was more English than the English, and Captain, a Nigerian, who did nothing, had nothing, owed everybody and had a way with women.

There is hardship and loneliness in these lives, poverty, joblessness, drifting. There is also as strong a vein of Anglophilia as ever the true-blue characters in Noel Coward's "Cavalcade" possessed: "Oh what it is and where it is and why it is, no one knows, but to have said: 'I walked on Waterloo Bridge,' 'I rendezvoused at Charing Cross,' 'Piccadilly Circus is my playground,' to say these things, to have lived these things, to have lived in the great city of London, center of the world. . . . What it is that a city have that you get so much to like it you wouldn't leave it for anywhere else?" There is a lyrical approach to an answer to that question, too, in Mr. Selvon's odd and most engaging work.

26b 1957

Integration Not Based On Law, Critic Of Supreme Court Says

God Herald Birm. Ala P.29-Fri. 10-18-57

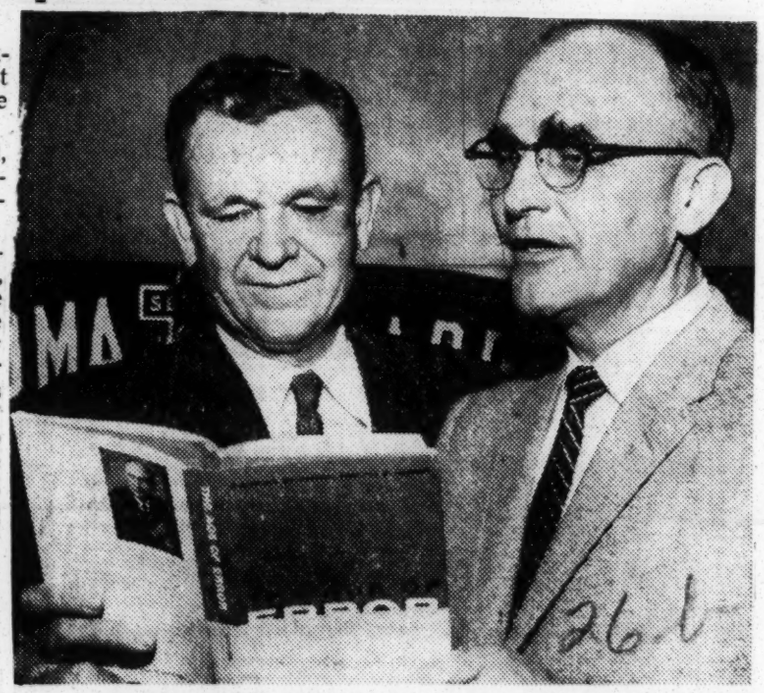
BY TRAVIS WOLFE

The fact that the U. S. Supreme Court decided against segregated schools doesn't make integration a law.

So spoke W. E. Michael, Sweetwater, Tenn., lawyer, yesterday to members of the Sertoma Club at the Molton.

The attorney, who made headlines in the Clinton, Tenn., court case, emphasized there has been "no law passed by the people, by Congress or by any legislature either directing or authorizing the mixing of races in schools in any Southen state."

The Tennessee lawyer who wrote a book entitled "The Age of Error" said that the U. S. Supreme Court "had consistently and unanimously held in at least a dozen cases from 1868 (when the 14th Amendment was adopted) to 1954 when the last case was decided that the 14th Amendment didn't authorize integration of public schools and that the operation of the schools was a state and local matter. Furthermore, they decided that Federal government had no jurisdiction in the operation of schools."



HE'S FOR SEGREGATION—W. E. Michael (right) of Sweetwater, Tenn., discusses his book, "The Age of Error," with Fay Parker, president of the Birmingham Sertoma Club. The book concerns the U. S. Supreme Court's "error" in its 1954 integration decision.

Mr. Michael said the 1954 decision "rejected all former holdings and based its decision not on law but on textbook writings of sociologists—one whom was a Swede and another of whom was a Negro employed by the NAACP."

"The courts have no authority to set public policy," he declared.

He said that our governmental powers are divided equally among three branches—the legislative, the executive and the judicial. "The Judicial branch has tried to take over powers of the legislative branch."

After his talk to the club Michael termed the FBI investigations in Clinton and Little Rock as "similar to the methods used by the Nazi Gestapo."

He said the FBI agents involved in the Clinton investigation were "reluctant" to do their jobs and "they were pushed into it."

"Clinton isn't quiet. In fact, it's seething. The people still are angry."

About seven or eight Negroes are enrolled in the Clinton High School this year, he said, but the "situation is far from harmonious."

He described the "bayonets in Little Rock" as no different from Communistic tryranny in other parts of the world.

Michael's book, "The Age of Error," recently was released by Vanguard Press. In the book, Michael examines integration from a Southern viewpoint.

Indicting the Supreme Court decision on the grounds that it violates the 10th Amendment, the author shows the consequences of the decision.

Michael has been practicing law for more than 30 years. For 25 years he was city attorney of Sweetwater.

NEGRO IS STAR OF LACY'S NEW DETECTIVE STORY

Defender P.12 Thurs. 8-8-57 Louisville Ky.

An American Negro detective is the hero of ROOM TO SWING, a new novel by Ed Lacy, which Harper & Brothers will publish on August 21. The locale of the book is a small Ohio town, close to the Kentucky border.

The plot of ROOM TO SWING is concerned with the efforts of Toussaint Moore, a Northern Negro detective, to find evidence which will free him from a frame-up for the murder of a white man. He goes to a town where the acceptance of the Negro is far more limited than in the Northern cities. The story describes his struggles to overcome these barriers in addition to his search for the real murderer.

Ed Lacy is also the author of THE MEN FROM THE BOYS and LEAD WITH YOUR LEFT.

Teacher's Hand-Printed Manuscript Becomes Book

Daily World, Atlanta Ga. P.1 Fri, 10-25-57

NEW YORK — A 70,000 - word manuscript hand-printed by Mrs. Jessie Sams, a Los Angeles Negro teacher who does not use the typewriter, will be one of the most widely read books this fall. Titled "White Mother," it is an autobiographical tribute to the late Mrs Rossie Lee of Fort Myers, Florida who befriended Mrs. Sams and her twin sister.

The Reader's Digest has paid $10,000, shared by Mrs. Sams and her publishers, for a condensation of the narrative under the title, "Our Miss Rossie" in the November issue of the magazine. McGraw-Hill will publish the book on October 28 and it is a selection of the Christian Herald Family Book Club.

MOTHERS CHILDREN

When Mrs. Lee came into the lives of the twins, known as Veanie and Mingie, they were ragged motherless seven-year-old girls trying to care for their paralyzed father. Mrs. Lee gave them work, food, clothing, sent them to school and inspired them to attend college.

Both were graduated from Florida A. and M. College at Tallahassee and Mrs. Sams, the author, also attended the University of California and University of Colorado. She is a Los Angeles elementary school teacher and lives with her husband, John Sams, an aircraft worker, at 10500 W. Zamora Avenue. Her twin sister, now Mrs. Bessie Bennett Battle, also lives in Los Angeles.

"It was not at first inteded to be an autobiography," Mrs. Sams explains, "but I found that I could do it no other way and still reveal and convey my full purpose—to write the story of a most gracious lady—a Southern white lady—to whom my sister and I attribute all that is sweet in our lives."

Negro Teacher's Manuscript Is Book

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Book Review

By Saunders Redding

WHITE MOTHER, by Jessie Bennett Sams. McGraw-Hill Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York. 241 pp. $3.95

Mingie Bennett, a twin, was seven years old when Mrs. Rossie Lee first saw her.

Mr. Redding

"Hello, little girl," Mrs. Lee said, "Are you the one looking for a job?

Mingie was indeed looking for a job. Her mother was dead, her step-mother had deserted her, her twin sister Veanie, and their bed-ridden paralytic father.

Desperate from hunger, Mingie was animal-like from neglect and she had the vicious, animal-like cunning peculiar to the defenseless.

But she was too young and too small to work for Mrs. Lee, or for anyone else, and Mrs. Lee knew it. She gave Mingie a bath and some food instead, and then she took her home.

What the white woman saw there would have turned the stomach of a saint, but "Miss Rossie," as the Bennett girls came to call her, was no saint. She was merely the rarest human being ever destined to find her way into the pages of a book.

White Mother is the book.

* * *

IT WAS written by Veanie Bennett, the other twin, and it is "meant to be a story of our fondest appreciation for a most gracious lady — a Southern white lady to whom we attribute the sweet of our lives."

Though this is frank sentimentality, and though the book sometimes gushes with it, rather in the manner of the Eva episodes in **Uncle Tom's Cabin**, it does not spoil the image of reality nor the impression of truth.

The truth is of two kinds—factual and emotional.

On the factual side, **White Mother** relates how Miss Rossie guided and guarded and prodded with love two colored girls from bestial childhood to fine womanhood.

When Mingie and Veanie Bennett needed her — and that was nearly always — Miss Rossie was there.

She was there when the hurricane came and destroyed the shack in which they lived.

She was there when their father died — "Mrs. Lee drew us close to her.... 'It's all right, honies', she said. 'It's all right.'" Miss Rossie transformed "a world of terror and despair.... into a veritable heaven of hope and fulfillment."

* * *

FOR VEANIE, it was all right through grade school and high school and college.

Mingie married early, became a mother, had trouble with her husband and left him, and Miss Rossie took her (and her two children) again under her sheltering wing.

But when the twins were ready to go — that is to say, when example and precepts had matured them and Miss Rossie had "reached the limit of what she could do" for them — she let them go, knowing that to go was best for them.

"I wish," she said, with loving regret, "California wasn't so far away."

* * *

Though **White Mother** is the consciously loving portrait of a rare human being, it is unconsciously eloquent of the courage and the grace of the author and her twin.

For all Miss Rossie's guiding love, the Bennett girls could not have grown into virtuous womanhood had they not had the qualities of virtue within them.

It takes nothing from Mrs. Lee to say that the twins proved worthy of the love she gave them.

Of course, the implications of **White Mother** are deep and provoking.

One could, for instance, lash out at the indifference of the social community that could allow helpless orphans of less than teen-age to be threatened with the demoralization that threatened the Bennett girls.

But for once let implications go hang! This reviewer does not want to spoil the exhileration that comes from reading a true story of love, faith, courage, and gratitude.

The South's Jonathan Swift

(Editorial in the Greensboro Daily News, Greensboro, N.C., August 31, 1957.)

Harry Golden of the Carolina Israelite is doing the best editorial writing in North Carolina, he is the master of the reverse twist.

By this we mean he takes a conventional subject or idea and gives it fresh treatment, usually with a humorous touch. An example is the Golden Vertical Negro Plan, in which he suggests that all desks in public schoolrooms be standing desks since whites and colored get along well in "standing up" contacts (banks, retail stores, et cetera), that ought to help with the school segregation problem.

* * *

NOW HARRY announces the Golden White Baby Plan, designed to solve the problem of segregation in movie theaters.

HARRY GOLDEN

He recalls that several colored school teachers wanted to see a revival of Lawrence Olivier's movie, "Hamlet," so they asked some white friends to "loan them two of their little children, a three-year-old girl and a six-year-old boy, and holding these white children by the hands, they obtained tickets from the movie house cashier without a moment's hesitation."

Harry adds:

"Eventually, the colored community can set up a factory and manufacture white babies of plastic, and when they want to go to the opera or a concert, all they need do is carry that plastic doll in their arms.

The dolls of course should all have blond curls and blue eyes, which would go even further; it would give the colored women and their husbands priority over the "whites" for the very best seats in the house."

If Harry Golden isn't careful, he may laugh segregation right out of existence.

26b 1957

Urbanization To Alter Dixie, Study Reveals

PRINCETON, N.J., Dec. 9 (AP)—Urbanization and industrialization will change the social structure of the South far more than desegregation, says a report issued today by Princeton University.

But desegregation is viewed in the South as the "fundamental distorter of the traditional way of life," the report stated.

The report is the second of a seven-part survey conducted by the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs under the direction of Dr. Melvin Tumin of the Department of Economics and Sociology.

Interviewers spent three months conducting research with a panel of leading citizens from Greensboro, N.C., before releasing their findings.

"Barring unforseen catastrophes, the South will become more urban, more industrial, and more desegregated," according to the report. The continued active role of "enlightened leadership" is indispensable to these future developments.

This leadership will prevent "hard - core anti-desegregationists from organizing in the absence of other leadership," the report added.

Desegregation will triumph quickly and with low costs if liberal and conservative leaders are allowed to compete against each other "within the scope of legitimate legal action."

The presence of a legal command to desegregate is a "vital ingredient" to the outcome of the racial problem, the study concluded. This would give the advantage to those favoring desegregation because opposing forces would have to use anti-legal devices to counter desegregation moves and would thus lose some of their power.

THE STANDARD GUIDE TO MEXICO AND THE CARIBBEAN, 1958-59 Edition, by Lawrence and Sylvia Martin (Funk & Wagnalls, $4.95).

THE STORY OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO, by Ina Corinne Brown (Friendship Press, cloth $2.75, paperbound $1.25).

YWAIN, The Knight of the Lion,

26b 1957

New book by Feather tells of JC in jazz

NEW YORK—A new volume by Leonard Feather entitled "The Book of Jazz," set for release this week by Horizon Press, Inc., sheds a provocative new light on several aspects of jazz history.

In a chapter entitled "Jazz and Race," the whole story of racial discrimination in jazz is presented in unique detail. It tells of the early Jim Crow conditions, of the gradual breaking down of color barriers, first by the musicians themselves and then by the public. Even the recent sponsorship of the Nat (King) Cole TV show is discussed.

Another provocative chapter of "The Book of Jazz," entitled "New Orlean, Mainspring or Myth?" demolishes the theory that jazz was born in New Orleans.

In interviews with W. C. Handy, Eubie Blake, Willie the Lion Smith and other pioneers, Feather shows that jazz was born spontaneously all over the United States.

"THE BOOK OF JAZZ" also contains a chapter on the history of each instrument and its most famous exponents, as well as separate chapters on singers, big bands, and composers.

In the concluding chapter, Ellington, Goodman, Armstrong and seven others attempt to answer Feather's question: "What do you think jazz will be like in 1984?"

THE BOOK has a foreword by John (Dizzy) Gillespie, who says, "This will be a very valuable addition to our literature on the subject."

Langston Hughes says, "Leonard Feather's 'The Book of Jazz' has more musical sense per page, and more intellectual meat per paper pound than most factual books on any subject these days.

"His dramatic and informative chapter on 'Jazz and Race' is alone worth the price of the book."

ALUMNUS WRITES BOOK

DURHAM, N.C. — **Earl E. Thorpe**, 1938 graduate of North Carolina College, is author of a recently published book, "Negro Historians in the USA." Fraternal Press of Baton Rouge, La., is the publisher.

S. Carolina Views On Segregation Will Be Published

DILLON, S. C. — A book containing the views of 12 white residents of South Carolina on segregation and integration was scheduled to be published here Thursday.

The book, "South Carolinians Speak," is reportedly intended to promote free and reasonable discussion of the race problem. The Carolinians advocate "A middle ground of peaceful settlement" of these problems, and the book also contains several strong defenses for segregation, it was reported.

Many of the authors subscribe to the notion that Negroes, in general, are not anxious for school integration because "they appreciate the fine quality of Negro schools" and because "Negro schools (in South Carolina) are as good as white schools."

Others say integration must come slowly and not by forced methods. Some say the historic 1954 U. S. Supreme Court decision was inevitable and that now is the time to reach an amicable settlement of the problem it may have created.

S. U. Prof. to Print His Dissertation

BATON ROUGE, La. — Dr. Earlie E. Thorpe, history professor at Southern University, recently contracted with a printer to publish his doctoral dissertation, "Negro Historians in the U. S. A."

The Battle Against Illiteracy

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has just published a brochure with the intriguing title "World Illiteracy at Mid-Century." It is an ambitious survey to date of the status of the battle to spread knowledge of reading and writing. It deals with conditions in sixty-five countries.

The survey puts the total of adult illiterates at 700,000,000 or about 44 per cent of the world population 15 years old and older. By far the largest concentration of the unlettered is found in Asia and Africa, but the problem of illiteracy is by no means confined to those countries.

The brochure projects, as one of its major conclusions, the possibility that the total of adult illiterates may increase rather than decrease if the present rate of population growth is maintained. The only way to bring lasting improvement, the study says, is to provide more schools for children and to keep them in classes until they become literate. It is then necessary to insure that they remain literate by providing reading material within their financial and mental scope. Experience shows that reading and writing skills are lost if they are not exercised.

The race between population growth and the extension of literacy has produced a paradox in certain religions, where there has been a reduction in the rate of adult illiteracy but an increase in the total number of illiterates. The case of Brazil was cited, which succeeded in reducing its adult illiteracy rate from 65 to 51 per cent between 1900 and 1950, but saw the total of illiterates increase from 6,500,00 to 15,000,000 in the same period.

The statisticians estimate that about 2.5 to 5 per cent of the Soviet people—from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 are still illiterate. For the United States, they estimate between 3,300,000 and 4,400,000 illiterates, comprising 2.5 per cent of the population. European countries with the lowest rates of illiteracy (between 1 and 2 per cent), include Austria, Britain, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Liechenstein the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. This shows that half of the world still lives in darkness.

Exchange Of Views

NAACP endorsement of a book called "South Carolinians Speak" should not influence readers either for or against the contents. White and colored citizens can — and we recommend that they do — read the book for themselves. It contains 12 chapters.

The first chapter, by Mr. Beverly R. Herbert of Columbia, is a crystal clear discussion of the legal aspects of separation of public schools. Mr. Herbert is a well known conservative lawyer and churchman, and The News and Courier in the past has had occasion to endorse his statements on Southern race relations. We have no reason to change our opinion now.

The final essay in the book is by Col. John W. Moore, a retired educator now residing in Mt. Pleasant. His concluding sentence — the last sentence in the book and a fitting finale to discussion of the subject in South Carolina — says:

"My considered judgment is that from the standpoint of human relations, enforced integration of the public schools of South Carolina and the rest of the deep South would be, at this time, or in the foreseeable future, the worst thing that could befall the people of this section, all of them; and I therefore am unqualifiedly opposed to it."

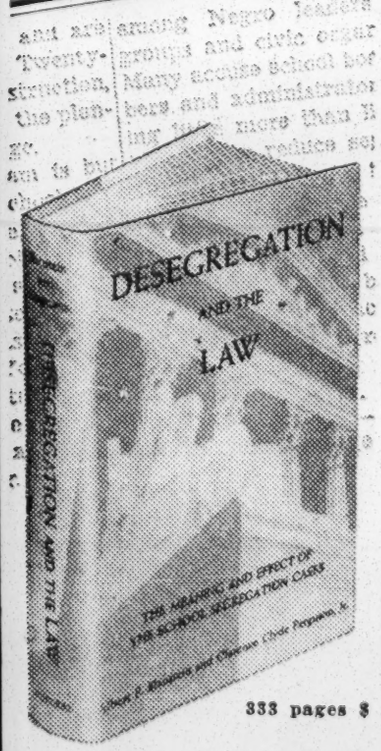
Between the essays by Mr. Herbert and Mr. Moore are various other views. Some writers express the opinion that eventual integration is "inevitable." This view is considered "moderate" by some South Carolinians. James M. Hinton, president of the South Carolina branch of the NAACP, finds inclusion of such views worthy of praise as a "medium of exchange of ideas between the two races which after all is the only sensible approach and solution to a problem."

The News and Courier also welcomes exchange of ideas. Elsewhere on this page today we publish a letter by a Negro minister—the second we have received from his pen — which we recommend to readers, both white and colored. Once calm discussion takes the place of law suits and bayonets, genuine progress in race relations may be anticipated.

26b 1957

Integration of 60 School

The Story Behind the Headlines!



333 pages $

by Albert P. Blaustein and Clarence C. Ferguson, Jr.

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BOOK REVIEW

By JOHN K. HUTCHENS

THE DEEP SOUTH SAYS "NEVER." By John Bartlow Martin. Foreword by Arthur Schlesinger jr. Ballantine. 181 pages. Cloth, $2.50. Paper bound, 35 cents.

ONE of this era's superior reporters—of the fact-finding school who do their own leg-work, ask questions endlessly, take down about as many words in notes as they write in final copy—John Bartlow Martin traveled through four Deep South states for six months, investigating the chances for desegregation of schools down there. He comes back to say that in those four hard-core states—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi—the chances are non-existent within the foreseeable future. The question his book sets out to answer is: Why?

Very Solid South

He went south, he has said elsewhere, "with the impression that desegregation was working out pretty well, except for minor flare-ups or the outcries of a few diehards." In the Border states, he reports now, he did find that it is working "pretty well," but elsewhere: "Segregation is not a principle upheld only by louts and bullies. It is viewed as inherently right by virtually every white person in the four-state South of which we speak."

This is grim news for integrationists, good news for their foes, if Mr. Martin's finding is accepted as final—and, of course, no one man's prediction is the last word. Mr. Martin's, for instance, does not take into account "the deep moral rub" in which Robert Penn Warren found cause for hope when he went south last year on a similar mission. However, to get on with what Mr. Martin did learn:

The Problem

The reasons for Southern white resistance are many, some of them complex, some seemingly obvious, but at the heart of the problem he found that the Supreme Court's decision of May, 1954, appeared to Southerners "to do far more than break down segregation in the schools: it rent the seamless garment of apartness"—that apartness of the races which is "a black and white thread woven into the fabric of Southern life—its social, political, sexual, cultural, economic life." In short, the resistance is greater in direct ratio to the sum of what Southerners feel is under attack.

Men whom Mr. Martin obviously respects, among them such non-extremists as Gov. Coleman of Mississippi, believe profoundly in this apartness. It may be assumed that Mr. Martin does not agree with them, but that is not the point. He is reporting a fact, a condition, as it bears on the most divisive issues of this generation.

Would desegregation have had a better chance if it had been effected at once, if the Supreme Court had not waited a year to hand down its implementation decree? The reporter at least suggests the possibility. He found that in 1954, Southerners had been resigned to desegregation, but that the Citizens' Councils, given a year to propagandize, built resistance up to its present obdurate state. No one, of course, can be sure of that now, or whether—as Arthur Schlesinger jr. observes in an introduction—the Court might better have moved against racial inequality in the less explosive area of the right to vote.

Like this newspaper's Robert S. Bird in his brilliant dispatches from the field at the time, Mr. Martin took a careful look at the Councils, their leaders, their methods. The Councils are not, he discovered, a Ku-Klux Klan operation. Indeed, their success relates to the air of non-violence and respectability they have cultivated by enlisting leading members of the communities in which they organize. The founder, Robert Patterson, is unquestionably sincere in saying that "we don't consider ourselves hate-mongers and racists and bigots." One of his chief lieutenants, W. J. Simmons, is a "self-contained, cultured man . . . reasonable and astute." On a definitely lower level is Ace Carter, an "actionist" with a long hate-list, but even he decries the demagoguery of John Kasper.

One Town

But it was when the reporter went to Summerton, Clarendon County, S. C., source of one of the law suits that produced the Court's decision, that he found the whole issue in microcosm. The county is 71 per cent Negro; in the Summerton school district, Negro students are 8 to 1 over white. "If you make us close the schools, you've got more to lose than we have," Negro leaders there were told by white parents who will take their chances on being able to finance private schools. In the meantime, heavy, ugly economic pressures (boycotts, dismissals) are brought to bear on those Negroes known to be affiliated with the N. A. A. C. P.

"Compromise seems hopeless," Mr. Martin concludes. "Indeed, the whole situation looks hopeless. Although things are calm on the surface in Summerton, there is a deep inner tension felt by every one." And the very success of school integration in such Border state cities as Baltimore, St. Louis and Louisville, he found, only inspires further resistance in all the other Summertons.

Again, you will note that this is only one reporter's opinion. But he is a good reporter, and one who could not have enjoyed the discouraging story he brings back.

Source book for scholars—

Civil War drama is told in 4000 pictures, text

PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR, edited by Francis Trevelyan Miller. (Five vols. Thomas Yoseloff, $40.)

This is a needed new edition of one of the two great source keystones for students of the great war between the North and the South which now approaches its centennial.

In five volumes, it had been reproduced in excellent fashion by the photo offset process from the original 10-volume work published in 1911.

Like the original, this edition comprises more than 4000 photographs in its 3,500 pages. It covers, both in words and photographs, every phase of the 1861-65 conflict.

Reproduction has not lessened the impact of this monumental work.

HENRY STEEL COMMAGER, noted present day historian, contributes a new introduction, the only change from the original work. In it, he tells how Francis Trevelyan Miller bemoaned the general lack of interest in the war and ascribed it to that fact that "this is not a military nation."

That's still true, but Commager aptly points out that "a passionate and pervasive preoccupation with the Civil War is one of the arresting intellectual phenomena of our time."

The new interest made necessary a wider distribution of the massive "Photographic History" and of "Battles and Leaders" also fairly recently republished by the same firm.

These five volumes devote only around 25 per cent or less of their total space to the actual battle chronology. Most of their space is given to pictures of and articles on the navies, the organization and use of artillery, engineering, ordnance departments, medical services, prisoners of war and so forth.

MANY OF THESE are facets known in detail all too little, but none the less a vital part of the story of the war.

The pictures, of course, are the best available in any book. Matthew Brady's are already available in many works, but others not so widely circulated are of equal quality and appeal.

Photography was in its infancy in the 1860s and there could be nothing resembling the actual fighting scenes possible today. But there is equal drama in the still life work of the men with their crude cameras.

The "Photographic History" is a must for those who aspire to any well-rounded concept of the great American tragedy

—LEROY SIMMS

BOOK SHELF

Well-Written Negro Novel

Ole Man Mose was a Christian who did not believe that Roots Annie or any other conjure woman could perform magic to counteract evil spirits. Nevertheless, in his desperation to save his young white friends from harm should they return to hunt in Woeful Valley, he visited Roots Annie, going from horror to horror until his pathetic end. A well-written novel for a first attempt, "Ole Man Mose," by W. Reginald Montague (Exposition, $3) makes interesting reading, although the author should keep future work free of redundancies. He has definite ability and in this first novel's locale, he must surely have an abundance of material for an equally absorbing book.

EDWINA S. DIXON

Chicago, Ill.

Bishop Professor Writes First Book

MARSHALL, Texas— A Marshall minister who also teaches at Bishop College has written a book which will be published this month. He is the Reverend Dr. James R. C. Pinn, pastor of Bethesda Baptist Church in Marshall; the title of the book is "Revelation Today." It is being published by Vantage Press.

Comments sby members of the Vantage Press staff provide an insight into the nature of Dr. Pinn's first book. One editor writes: "In a searching examination of the Book of Revelation, greatest mystery of the Bible, the Reverend Dr. James R. C. Pinn makes vividly, meaningfully real to every Christian the dynamic values of God in terms of today's social and economic patterns." Another observation: "Revelation's truth and prophesies are applied to present-day civilization, with its "wars and rumors of wars", its amaping scientific advancements—the social and economic maladjustments."

GRADY McWHINEY
Co-author

Millsaps Prof Co-Author Of Civil War Book

A Millsaps College professor is co-author of a book which has been termed "one of the most important and revealing of all Civil War volumes."

Grady McWhiney, associated professor of history, has edted the second publishing of the volume Davis, 1862-65."

The book, published by G. P. Putman's Sons, will be released for sale in December. It was first edited by Douglas Southall Freeman in 1915. McWhiney has compiled a collection of heretofore unpublished and unknown dispatches from General Lee to Davis to supplement Freeman's original collection.

The Civil War Book Club has selected the book as their Book of the Month for December, it is announced by national officers.

McWhiney joined the Millsaps College faculty in 1955, and has been engaged in research in the field of Civil War history for several years. A graduate of Centenary College, he received his MA degree from Louisiana State University. He is a doctoral candidate at Columbia University.

"Suez Story: Key to the Middle East," a popular history of the canal by William F. Longgood, will be published by Greenberg on Sept. 17. The author has served as the Middle East correspondent for the Scripps-Howard newspapers. He tells of the origins and development of the Suez Canal from the days of the Pharaohs up to the British-French and Israeli excursions of recent date. He also tells about the role the canal has played in international politics, the intricacies of its financing and the personalities asociated with it.

Jesse B. Semple, known as "Simple," has appeared in two collections of Langston Hughes' commentaries on life in Harlem. He will appear again on Sept. 16, when Rhinehart publishes "Simple Stakes A Claim." He "ruminates" on the recurrence of house-rent parties in Harlem, the need for housing, his encounter with Puerto Ricans, the segregation issue and the atom bomb.

26b 1957

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATED IN LIBERIA, by Raymond W. Bixler. Pageant Press, 101 Fifth Avenue, New York. 143 pp. $3.00

Like the present reviewer, so many people know so little about Liberia that this book, by a professor of history at Ashland College, will strike them as a fortunate and timely surprise.

Bixler's book does more than the title indicates.

Mr. Redding

It begins with the history of Liberia's founding, which, according to popular legend, came about because Southerners were anxious to rid themselves of the free (and freed) colored people, who were a dissident element in the Southern population.

There is, of course, some truth in the legend, but it leaves a great deal out of account.

IT LEAVES out of account, for instance, the rather extensive exercise of the American government's goodwill.

Liberia was a "peculiar interest to the United States," wrote Secretary of State Upshur, and she "has enlisted feelings and called into action the enlarged benevolence of large portions of our people."

That benevolence was shown in concrete fashion by various substantial Congressional appropriations to Liberia until, in 1862, or thereabouts, when the first sovereign treaty between this country and the struggling young colored republic was concluded.

* * *

SINCE THEN Liberia has needed that exercise of goodwill time and again, and she has always been able to count on having it — and to count on having it without fear of losing her sovereign status and of becoming a mere protectorate.

This has been the remarkably stable policy of the United States in Liberia.

There were times, naturally, under certain Presidents of the U.S. — notably Andrew Jackson and Woodrow Wilson in his first term — when neither this nor any other enlightened policy has operated. Jackson just did not give a hoot.

Wilson was not interested until, in his second term during the First World War, Liberia loomed as of great strategic importance.

THOUGH LIBERIA remains of great strategic importance, she is equally so in other areas.

Her rubber became indispensable to the United Nations in the Second World War, and her iron ore and timber scarcely less so.

Her location was just right for an air base; her harbors essential to allied shipping.

But overriding even these in importance, according to Professor Bixler, is the example she provides — particularly to the rest of Africa, but also to the rest of the world struggling out of colonialism — of "the good intentions of enlightened American foreign policy."

That such an example is needed is proved by every day's headlines in Egypt, in Syria, in that whole tier of Middle East states with which we are now so greatly concerned and in which, for better or worse, we are so deeply involved.

The Foreign Policy of the United States in Liberia is immeasurably enlightening, and this reviewer hopes it will get the kind of audience that needs enlightening.

It is the reviewer's opinion that that audience is comprised of every seven out of ten of the American reading public.

BOOK REVIEW

By MAURICE DOLBIER

SIMPLE STAKES A CLAIM. By Langston Hughes. Rinehart. 191 pages. $2.50.

JESSE B. SEMPLE ("Simple," to his friends) is not a violent man, but when another Negro claimed that Mississippi was no worse than Simple's home state of Virginia, Simple took these as fighting words. Not that Simple has an unbounded affection for Virginia, which he left as soon as he was big enough to wear long pants. "But nobody fourteen years old like Emmett Till was ever lynched in Virginia. Neither does Virginia shoot a Negro for trying to vote."

Langston Hughes

Simple wouldn't trade all the states in the South for one barstool in New York. The North needn't sprain its shoulder trying to pat itself on the back. There are social and economic injustices here, but to Simple it's a part of the Free World (he thinks that the President should confine his golfing activities to the Free World: "I'll bet you Lincoln would not have been caught dead playing golf in Georgia").

Speaking His Mind

Since 1950, Langston Hughes has been meeting Simple at a respectable rendezvous somewhere near the left-hand corner of 125th St. and Lenox Ave., and reporting the conversations. Simple has always spoken his mind forcefully, and he still does, although when his wife Joyce is around he does it with more circumspection. His writer friend sometimes chides him for looking on the dark side—"I am dark," says Simple—or accuses him of having a chip on his shoulder—"I remove this one," says Simple, "white folks will put another chip up there tomorrow"—or attempts to slow down the wilder flights of his imagination—"I would like to be a giant," says Simple, "I would sneeze, and blow the Ku Klux Klan plumb out of Dixie. I would clap my hands, and mash Jim Crow like a mosquito. . . ."

Sometimes Simple has other things on his mind—the problems imposed by the arrival of his bothersome borrowsome cousin Minnie, the boring physical fact that if he gets tired of sleeping on his left side, he has nothing to turn over on but his right side, troubles with the family budget and with the attempts of his beloved Joyce to improve his manners.

Staking His Claim

But most of the time, the conversational subject is the Negro's position in America. In this latest book, Simple does more than speak his mind; he stakes his claim, in his country and in his rights: "It is not enough for white folks just to be nice and shake my hand and tell me I am equal. I know I am equal. What I want is to be treated equal." The Supreme Court decisions are fine, but Simple sees no reason for whites to be proud about them, "talking about how wonderful it is that colored children can run through brickbats to go to school with white children down South. What's so wonderful about that? They should have been going to school together all these years."

Mr. Hughes' foreword is called "Let's Laugh a Little," and suggests that "since we have not been able to moralize the Dixiecrats out of existence with indignant editorials, maybe we could laugh them to death with well aimed ridicule." I think Mr. Hughes is going to have some words from Simple about that foreword. Whether Simple is brooding over the fact that "everybody but a Negro has seen a flying saucer, and if he did, I bet the papers wouldn't report it," or considering the contrariness of white people who canceled a Brotherhood Week in the interests of brotherhood because the choirs were going to be mixed, or blazing with anger and agony over the Emmett Till case, he is as serious as a man can be.

A Mississippi Planter Presents His Viewpoint

When Leroy B. Allen, a Mississippi planter, presents his viewpoint on the South's treatment of the Negro (he might say "darky" as he often does in the book) in "Marse Bob" (Vantage Press, $3.50), he uses an amateurishly contrived plot as a bulletin board on which to tack such sentiments as: "By nature the Negro is a slovenly, slothful, an unreliable procrastinator and almost altogether devoid of pride and ambition," (p. 14). As might be expected, the literary calibre of "Marse Bob" is as poor as its sociological insight and intellectual logic. Obviously a vanity book, it is a pitifully inept attempt to make a novel of a tract. Unless the author has a large and undiscriminating family, it is unlikely that he will find many readers willing to wade through the typographical and grammatical errors to get at the stereotypes.

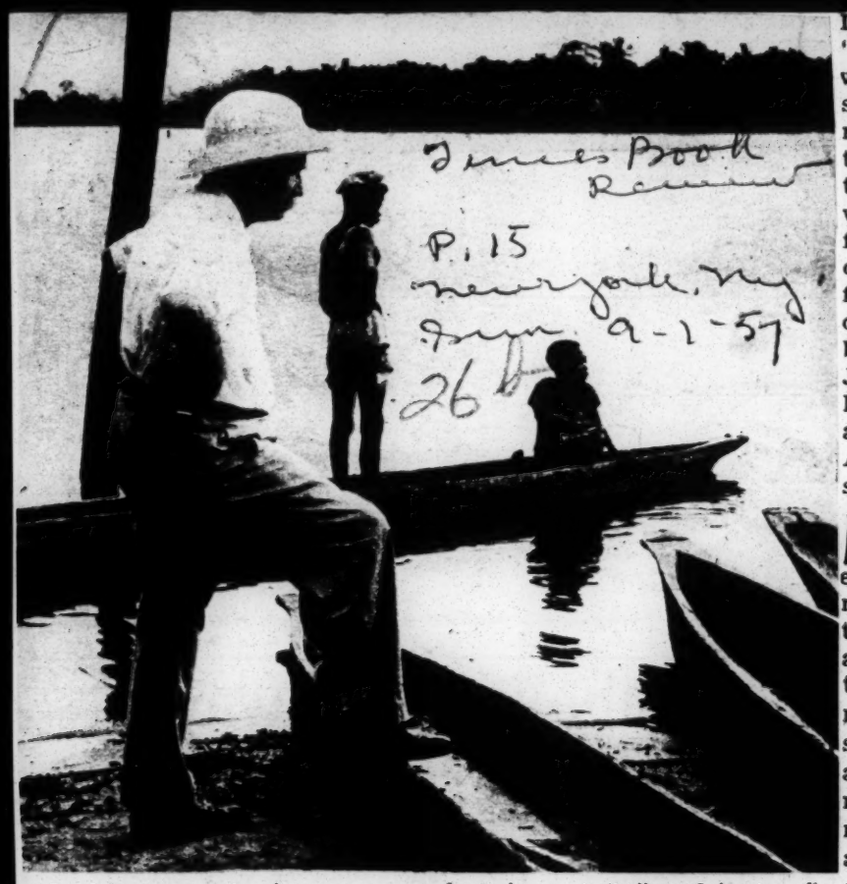
MABEL M. SMYTHE

New York, N. Y.

Liberia: From Rags to Riches

"The Foreign Policy of the United States in Liberia" by Raymond W. Bixler (Pageant, 143 p., $3), is a well documented, objective, impartial treatise of much value. It establishes the historical friendship of the USA toward Liberia since 1819, without which there would be no Liberia. It kept the imperialist wolves at bay whenever they seriously threatened the black republic, and used its good offices to establish Liberia's basic industry (rubber) and to facilitate others (iron and oil). Not only has the U. S. built its airport, roads and modern seaport, but lavished millions in Export-Import Bank loans, Lend-Lease and Point-4. Now increasingly prosperous, Liberia can well sing to the U. S., "You made me what I am today."

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER



Dr. Schweitzer at Lambarene, a scene from the movie "Albert Schweitzer."

Love From a Stranger

THE THREE WORLDS OF ALBERT SCHWEITZER. By Robert Payne. 252 pp. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. $3.50.

By A. POWELL DAVIES

IT is given to few men to become legendary while they still live. Usually there must be time for remembrance to subdue the colors and smooth the rough spots before there can be fashioned the desired image, stained and glazed as tradition has prescribed.

To Albert Schweitzer something of this transition has occurred during his lifetime. As the saint and sage of Lambarene he has become the focus of a cult. That he is an agnostic—intellectually—as well as a believer—empirically—is put out of sight. And few as yet have understood that the greatness of his faith has been wrought by unremitting struggle against the blankness of a vast despair.

To simplify the complexities and iron out the contradictions in the noble humanity of this mighty man is to miss his entire meaning. He is above all a modern man deeply engaged in all the conflicts of modernity. He asks—and with immense impact—the modern questions. But his only real answer is the flinging of his life against "the wheel of the world"—the phrase he uses in his gaunt portrayal of the final agony of his Master.

There are, as Robert Payne makes clear in his engaging very factual narrative, some difficult dilemmas for those who would see in Schweitzer the simplified life of the idealized ethical exemplar. Not only are there extravagances in his doctrine of "Reverence for Life" (he regrets the need to destroy bacteria) but also striking inconsistencies (his murderous hatred for the traveling ant). His view of the African natives to whose welfare he has given his life are those of a "patriarch," a sometimes wrathful and impatient "elder brother."

He is a man of moods who scarcely remembers a single day in which he "delighted in being alive." His energy is prodigious, his exhaustion an aching void. He has loved Lambarene, says Mr. Payne, "with a desperate and overwhelming love" but remains "a stranger there." Only when the natives are sick does he penetrate into "the strange world they inhabit." There are those who ask whether he loves them, forgetful that love is a word of many meanings from simple friendliness to unfathomable depths of self-surrender. It is best perhaps to say with Joseph, the native who has been his humble mentor and chief assistant since first he went to Africa, that "the Doctor is the slave of God."

MR. PAYNE, author of several previous biographies and many other volumes, has written a good book, not profound and not intended to be, but certainly perceptive. His treatment is sympathetic but never swerves away from fact. There are signs of haste in places but not enough to mar the usefulness of a concientious, vigorous and very readable report. The author knows that he is dealing with the elusiveness of genius, the paradoxes that go with greatness, and treads gently around the inner mystery of a life that has been led "into an unrest such as this world does not know" from which it has derived "a blessedness which the world cannot give."

BOOK SHELF

Novel of Integration

"The Southerner," by Douglas Kiker (Rinehart, $3.95), is a novel of the South today and its stand on school integration. Mr. Kiker is a Southerner, as is the novel's hero. It is a fairly interesting story on a difficult theme. Asked if he thinks Negroes will win the integration fight, the hero replies, "Yes, and I think it will be good for both black and white when they do." (G.S.S.)

Vanished Cities of Old

Hermann and Georg Schrieber's "Vanished Cities (Knopf $5.75) tells the story of great ancient cities known today only by legend, myth or ruins. There are Sodom, engulfed by the sea after an earthquake; Palmyra, whose Queen Zenobia defied the Romans and led to its sacking; Thamugadi, which once flourished in Algeria; Mohenjodaro, which flourished 5,000 years ago in the Indus Valley; Anghor-Vat of Cambodia, mysterious metropolis of the 13th century whose splendid ruins are deep in the jungle, and many others. Their artifacts show that the world of their day was well-traveled, luxurious, brave, cruel and, in many ways, sophisticated. One is left to wonder how that handsome bronze statue of a Negro boy running ever got to Carnuntum on the Danube, a Roman garrison city.

But Zimbabwe, in present Rhodesia, offers the strangest puzzle. In its ruins are walls 12 feet thick and tall conical stone towers of finely chiseled stone set without mortar, which Portugese explorer De Barros thought, in 1496, must have been built by the Devil to confuse Christians. The German, Karl Mauch, thought, in 1871, that they could not have been built by the natives living in straw huts. From him came the fiction about Biblical gold of Ophir mined here by white people and that the Queen of Sheba had built Zimbabwe after her visit to Solomon, bringing along his architects.

David Randall-MacIver debunked this in 1906 when he showed that the buildings were only 1,000 years old and built by Negroes at the height of the Monomatapa kingdom. Later architects supported him and proved that the immense stone buildings were former temples built by the Bantu inhabitants. They then controlled a vast area and sent caravans of 5,000 camels to trade at distant Timbuetu.

JOSEPHINE SCHUYLER
New York

Standard Syndicate Recommends Latest Books About Negroes

Best Sellers Among Books By Or About Negroes:

Fiction

The Ordeal Of Monsort, A Novel by W. E. B. DuBois.
Fairoaks, By Frank Yerby
Island in the Sun, By Alec Waugh.
Simple Stakes A Claim, By Langston Hughes.
Like one of the Family, By Alice Childress.

Non-Fiction

Black Bourgeoisie, By E. Franklin Frazier.
Ghana, The Autobiography of Kwame Nkrumah.
A Pictorial History of the Negro in America, By Longston Hughes and Milton Meltzer.
Thursday's Child. By Eartha Kitt.
Lady Sings the Blues, By Billie Holiday.

(This list was compiled from reports of the Frederick Douglass Book Center, National Memoria Book Store, and the March Community Book Shop).

BOOK SHELF

Tales of New Guinea

"THE LAND OF DAHORI" by Olaf Ruhen (Lippincott, $3.75) is a collection of exciting tales and first-hand accounts of New Guinea, whose inhabitants remain in a Stone Age culture. Mr. Ruhen, a New Zealand newspaperman, has visited the vast island many times; journeying up the Sepik River, through jungles, sago swamps and pathless mountains to the land of idols and evil spirits where the people know no physical want. The soil is rich and in the hills the climate is excellent, strawberries and live oaks grow, but the people live in perpetual hate of each other.

Mr. Ruhen believes this is how all mankind started out. The organization of men into progressively larger groups is their greatest weapon of survival.

JOSEPHINE SCHUYLER
New York

Books Today

AGENDA FOR ACTION: Toward Peace Through Disengagement, by James P. Warburg (Academy Press: Monde Publishers, cloth-bound $4, paper-bound $1.25).

A HISTORY OF WORLD CIVILIZATION, general editor Max Savelle (Holt, 2 volumes $20).

BAY OF THE DAMNED, by Warren Carrier (John Day, $2.95). Novel of suspense.

BUCKSKIN AND BLANKET DAYS: Memoirs of a Friend of the Indians, written in 1903 by Thomas Henry Tibbles (Doubleday, $4.50).

FAIROAKS, by Frank Yerby (Dial, $3.95). Historical novel about four generations of a Southern family.

IRISH PILGRIMAGE, by Daphne Pochin Mould (Devin-Adair: $3.75). A history and study of the country.

THE GOD WITHIN: How to Achieve the Maximum of Health and Happiness, by Cristina Midence Valentine (Exposition, $3.50).

THE SOUTHERNER, by Douglas Kiker (Rinehart, $3.95). Novel about desegregation.

THE THING DESIRED, by Lalage Pulvertaft (Viking, $3.50). Novel about some restless Londoners.

THE VOYAGERS, by Dale Van Every (Holt, $3.95). A novel of adventure on the Mississippi River in 1788.

26b 1957

Books of The Times

By CHARLES POORE

A NOVEL is news, it has been said, when an unknown author writes a very good one or a famous author writes one that is spectacularly bad. Works on world affairs, on the other hand, shrivel or prosper by the pertinence of their observations concerning what is going on—or what we hope or fear will happen on a planet where merely to be alive is to be in peril.

Have these categories any possible common ground? Yes. When a good novel unexpectedly crosses boundaries and illuminates current history, we have something stimulating and unusual. We have a book that merits a kind of attention the author probably never intended at all. Such a volume, I believe, is Alejo Carpentier's "The Kingdom of This World,"* a short, fiery novel about Haiti's tumult-riddled past. Read it and you will gain a new understanding of Haiti—while enjoying the brilliant colors of a gifted Caribbean stylist, whose work will one day merit honors in the name of the dynamite man, Alfred Nobel.

Mr. Carpentier is, you might say, widely unknown in the United States, though not in Latin countries. He has written four novels and won the French *Prix du Meilleur Livre Etranger* with one of them, "The Lost Steps." He is a Cuban. He has taught the history of music and the history of culture. His "Invocations" has been set to music by Darius Milhaud.

Slavery, Rebellion and Bondage

If we try to describe his style we begin by suggesting that it sounds as if a Faulknerian story were being told in the jeweled manner of Wallace Stevens. But we end by saying, as we should of all true stylists, that his way of showing us life as he sees it is completely his own.

"The Kingdom of This World" makes a smoky pageant of Haiti's turbulent history in the time when slaves rebelled from their masters and the leaders of that tragic interval in turn made slaves of those they had promised to lead to freedom. It is the early nineteenth-century era of Pauline Bonaparte's languorous arrival in Haiti with her official husband, Napoleon's General Leclerq; of her terrified departure on the edge of madness; of voodoo rites and of the devastating triumph of an inscrutable despot, Henri Christophe, who built the palace of Sans Souci, the fortress of La Ferrière.

Here, in Mr. Carpentier's words, is Henri Christophe's approach to death before his country's vengeance reached him at the palace that was not, at long last, impregnable:

"He put on his broad two-toned sash, the emblem of his investiture, tying it above his sword hilt. The drums were now so close that they seemed to be throbbing there, behind the balustrades of the main entrance, at the foot of the great stone stairway. At that moment the fire lighted up the mirrors of the Palace, the crystal goblets, the crystal of the lamps, glasses, windows, the mother-of-pearl inlay of the console tables—the flames were everywhere, and it was impossible to tell which were flames and which were reflections. All the mirrors of Sans Souci were simultaneously ablaze. The whole building disappeared under this chill fire, which reached out into the night, making each wall a cistern of twisted flames. The shot was almost inaudible because of the proximity of the drums."

THE KINGDOM OF THIS WORLD. By Alejo Carpentier. Translated from the Spanish by Harriet de Onis. 150 pages. Knopf. $3.

The central character of the novel is Ti Noël, a sort of seeing Tiresias, who happens, by being conspicuously inconspicuous, to witness an incredible amount of Haitian history on his way up from slavery. In the beginning he works on the plantation of a French colonial, Lenormand de Mézy. When fire and pillage and desperation end that way of life, he is taken to Cuba, lost on the turn of a card, and grows to like the somewhat calmer existence on the neighboring island.

Corsica to the Caribbean

But he returns to Haiti, finds the ruins of the old plantation, is made to work as a slave in the building of a palace for Henri-Christophe, whom he had known as a chef of food, not human beings. He bivouacks as an eccentric soothsayer among the ruins until a new order carries him permanently into the land of legend.

In Harriet de Onis' superb translation the sardonic realism that lies under Mr. Carpentier's imaginative arrangements of truth come through well. There are bravura passages, but they are never carried too far, never written only for the sake of rampant Caribbean color. We see the beautiful Pauline Bonaparte in her days of luxurious dalliance—but we are also reminded that her Corsican childhood had been sparse.

In Haiti she feels "part bird of paradise, part lyrebird; in her billowing muslin skirts she discovered the delicacy of tender ferns, the brown juiciness of the medlar, leaves whose size made it possible to fold them into fans." Under a tamarind tree she orders a pool dug and lined with blue mosaic. Yet she remembers, in Mr. Carpentier's pages, days of her youth when goat cheese and rancid olives had been her lot.

Instead of ending this review on a note of somber parallels between the troubled times in Haiti yesterday and today, let us just mention one late scene. It is set in Rome. And it shows us a former Haitian servant of Pauline's in the Villa Borghese Palace standing before the statue Canova made of her as Venus.

From painting by Richar

Henri Christophe

Dr. B. E. Mays Lauds New Book Of Dr. Weatherford

By Benjamin E. Mays

Dr. W. D. Weatherford of Berea College has made another significant contribution to our thinking in his new book AMERICAN CHURCHES AND THE NEGRO. Dr. Weatherford is author of several books on this subject and his writings, and he as a person, command respect. Those who do not know what the attitude of the American churches was toward the Negro in slavery in the first half of the 19th Century and after, should read this book. Those who know what the attitude was should refresh their memories by reading it. Those who would like to know what the present attitude of the churches is and what their attitude ought to be should read Dr. Weatherford's book, AMERICAN CHURCHES AND THE NEGRO. It is a historical document tracing the churches' attitude toward the Negro from the early slave days to the present time.

No one can read the book without receiving valuable information and no minister can read it without his conscience being stirred and without being challenged to apply the Christian Gospel in the area of worship and church membership. The author is forthright. He makes no apologies for a segregated church and boldly states that the hour demands a Christian church which is open to all peoples irrespective of race or color.

It is interesting to note that Christian fellowship was much more real in several churches during the days of slavery than it is in most churches in the South today. In many instances masters and slaves did worship together side by side. Commenting on this point, Dr. Weatherford says: "In other words, the antebellum white Christians looked upon the Negro as a possible son of God who had a right to every privilege of the church and it did not offend them to see him partaking of all these privildges; but politically and economically, the slaves rested under a curse and had no standing. We of the present time have reversed the attitude. We claim that the Negro has full rights to economic, civic and political freedom, but we are sure that socially and religiously he must be completely separate and segregated. We not only would not call a Negro pastor to our church, however able and brilliant, but in most churches it would be at the cost of his position that a white pastor invite a Negro minister to fill his pulpit." At another point, Dr. Weatherford says: "It is probably impossible for any white person to put himself completely into the position of a Negro, or for a colored person to completely understand and put himself into the place of a white man. But it ought not be impossible for a white Christian to understand how a colored Christian must feel when he faces the many frustrations of daily life."

Most men become conservative with the years and do not take courageous positions—not so with W. D. Weatherford.

Book Review By Rev. C. L. Dinkins

AMERICAN CHURCHES AND THE NEGRO. By W. D. Weatherford, Ph.D. Boston, Christopher Publishing House, 1957. $3.50.

This book represents a scholarly study of the attitudes taken by the Churches during the days of slavery, and presents in brief what some of the Churches of today are doing in work among Negroes.

The denominations studied are: Episcopal Church, Quakers, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Catholics.

The factual data which is compiled would support the thesis, that during the days of slavery Negroes were given opportunity for freedom of expression in religion, but denied personal liberty; today the recognition of the Negro's personal liberties claim attention, while religiously people are not yet ready to go along with many official church pronouncements.

Dr. Weatherford presents a picture which is somewhat different from the usual picture of Negroes sitting in the balconies of white churches during days of slavery. He cites many instances where white people joined predominately Negro churches, or churches where Negroes occupied the first floor and whites the balcony. He also cites instances where whites were admitted to a Negro congregation provided they kept quiet in maters of church business.

The usual picture presented is also one wherein the pressure for Negro rights during slavery came from northern pulpits. Dr. Weatherford gives many quotations from liberal pastors and church pronouncements in the South which indicate the real interest of southerners in the welfare of the Negroes, and in integration in religious life. Negroes and whites were served communion from the same tables, heard the same ministers, participated in the same religious programs. In some denominational discipline preachers who held slaves forfeited their rights and privileges as ministers.

In many Baptist Associations Negroes were seated alongside whites as delegates from the churches. As the question of slavery became more of a national issue, most of the great religious bodies split, drew hard lines between advocates of slavery and abolitionists.

Curley Confesses

James Michael Curley (82) has spent over 50 years in public life as Congressman, Governor of Massachusetts and four times Mayor of Boston. How he attained his political prominence and why he has been a highly controversial personality, he reveals in "I'd Do It Again" (Prentice-Hall, $4.95), an impressive volume. The self-portrait is vivid—a man fighting for the rights of the underprivileged. Perhaps

even more important is the revelation of the social, economic and political conditions he helped to improve. The value of the ballot in bringing desirable changes is not fiction. Here is American history as it does not appear in the history books.

EUNICE B. POTTS
Tuskegee Institute

NOVELIST — FITZGERALD, June 27—"Seeded Furrows," a new historic novel by Mrs. Evelyn Owens Kelley of Fitzgerald, is scheduled to be off the press around July 15. The book tells the story of Reconstruction in Georgia from 1865 to 1870. Much of the novel's setting is in Irwinville, Ga., where Jefferson Davis, the president of the Confederacy, was captured.

'Preacher With A Plow' Tells Of A Minister In West Africa

By ALVIN E. WHITE

NEW YORK. (ANP) When Samuel B. Coles died last March 9, he failed to see the completion of the biography that told the story of his unusual mission to Angola, West African Portuguese possession.

Next month, that book "Preacher With A Plow" will be released to the public by the Houghton Mifflin company of Boston. Written in a convincingly simple manner, it teams with the homespun philosophy of a man who devoted his life to Africa after discovering the challenge the continent offered a missionary who brought something besides the Bible to the needy Africans.

Only those privileged to know Rev. Coles fully appreciate the humor underlying his serious efforts and how he applied the lessons learned from the Africans to the work he was doing. Fascinating is the story of his work in his early days in Africa following an equally fascinating life in the deep South where he was a railroad worker, an ex-team driver and a student at several hard-pressed southern schools before he reached Talladega college.

His will to learn under conditions that would have daunted a less determined soul should be an inspiration to every young Negro who feels that the world owes him a living and seeks it the easiest way. Not so with Samuel Bracy Coles, he had to labor while he learned. His very existence depended upon his earnings. How he combined the earn-and-learn program is as interesting as his experience in Africa.

The book is not only highly entertaining, it is instructive and can well be a guide to future relations with Africans who need much from Western civilization, but not in religious bromides or capsules. Here is another story of an unsung hero, this one a black man who devoted his life to a cause he loved.

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

ONE STEP FORWARD, by Paul Erickson. Pageant Press, 101 Fifth Ave. N.Y. 184 pp. $3.00.

One Step Forward, which the reviewer takes to be Paul Erickson's first novel, is a story of interracial activity on the labor front and on the community level of small southern Orange City.

Mr. Redding

On the labor front, the effort to organize citrus fruit pickers and the factory workers of the Blue Ribbon Cannery.

The pickers for the most part are colored. The cannery workers are both white and colored.

Leading this effort are John Lightner, a young white labor organizer; Benjamin Moore, a colored factory worker, and Jethroe White, a young colored fruit picker.

They thought, naturally, that they had on their side Hugh Dalzell, the local labor leader.

They knew they had the open opposition of the cannery officials, the local police, and the majority of the townspeople who distrusted interracial cooperation on any level for any cause.

* * *

HOWEVER, the thing that focused the opposition was not the labor movement itself, but a natural and logical outgrowth of the movement.

Many of the women, white and colored, in Orange City were working mothers with young pre-school children.

When one of these mothers suggested opening a nursery school with John Lightner's wife as head teacher, no one except Mrs. Lightner thought in terms of a mixed school until Henrietta, a young colored mother, showed up at the first organizational meeting.

They went ahead with it nevertheless, and even Mae Dalzell, Southern-born wife of the local labor leader, swallowed her prejudice to the extent of becoming the second teacher in the school.

AT THIS juncture, Hugh Dalzell shows his true colors. He is anti-colored. He denounces the Lightners as communists. He betrays the labor cause. Conflict boils and bubbles until it explodes in violence.

One of the victims of this violence is the young colored man, Jethroe. The labor movement is killed off and defeat of interracial cooperation on both fronts seem certain.

But the novelist is not content to leave it that way.

In the final scene of the book, the funeral of Jethroe, he tries to render a distinct impression that, through betrayal and violence, a new spirit of interracialism has been born.

* * *

THERE ARE many things wrong with **One Step Forward.** From the technical point of view, it lacks dramatic focus—too many characters are too involved in too many things.

This makes for a diffusion of interest that is disasterous to the reader's attention and sympathy.

From the esthetic point of view, Erickson does not create that truth that leads the reader to a realization of the inevitability of characterization, of event and of action.

In deed, the novelist propagandizes the obvious and the banal to such an extent as to leave no room for originality.

There are some good things in **One Step Forward,** but they are rather like handsome patches on an utterly worn-out pair of overalls.

W. REGINALD MONTAGUE

The novel, "Ole Man Mose," written by W. Reginald Montague is a unique moving story of a Tennessee Valley Negro whose courage and devotion to those he revered cause him to triumph as a tragic hero.

Mose is portrayed as a stereotyped Negro who is deeply attached to the "quality whit folks." Fearful for the safety of two young white men who dare to enter Woeful Valley which Mose believes is haunted by the evil spirit of a lunatic Confederate deserter, Mose, a spiritual man, turns to black magic to subdue the evils of the valley.

In his story the author moralizes on his belief that the days of the old slavery-time Negro have ended. These people, in the old days referred to as "darkies," will soon be "as obsolete as the roaming Indian tribes and the cowboys of Buffalo Bill's era,' Montague says.

The story is based on material collected 20 years ago by Montague in the Tennessee Valley. The 54-year-old author is a native of Long Island City, N.Y. and is now completing his 32nd year as a clerk in the Grand Central branch post office in Manhattan. He studied short story and journalism at Columbia University, and psychology and human relations at City College in New York.

26b 1957

After a Murder, a Rope

Time Book Review

REFLECTIONS ON HANGING. By Arthur Koestler. 231 pp. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.50.

Sun, 6-30-57

By FRANK TANNENBAUM

THE author of "Reflections on Hanging" has, in his own words, a "vested interest" in the subject of his book.

During the Spanish Civil War Arthur Koestler was himself under death sentence for three months. Day by day he watched his prison companions being executed and waited his turn. Ever since, when a convict's neck is broken, his memory festers like an old sore; he will have no rest until in peaceful England, at least, hanging is no more. The motivation for the book is compellingly personal, but the writing is objective, clear, and persuasive. The publishers have included a preface by Edmond Cahn of New York University and an afterword by Sydney Silverman of the British House of Commons.

This is a many-sided study of England's way with the criminal. It draws upon history, law, the courts, the penal institutions as well as the experience of convicts, wardens, judges and hangmen. Basically it is a study in a national prejudice —that hanging is a deterrent against murder. The prejudice is also a tradition, a body of values, a sense that the evil deed can only be cleansed by suffering and that murder can only be paid for by hanging.

A belief in the efficacy of hanging comes easily to a people who once were subject to the "Bloody Code," which classified 250 crimes — including pickpocketing and shoplifting —as capital offenses. In England the hangman is something of a national character, and four hangmen have been immortalized by the Dictionary of National Biography.

Mr. Tannenbaum, Professor of History at Columbia, is the author of "Crime and the Community."

The author speaks of hanging in England as having a certain "jolliness." The present hangman runs a public house named "Help the Poor Struggler," and the Chief Justice, after sentencing three men to the gallows was regaled at a reception with the Eton boat song, "We will all swing together." The contemporary executioner, after testifying to hanging some hundreds, admitted to only one instance of awkwardness, the victim "kicked up rough"—but then he was a foreigner. The good English took their punishment in a gentlemanly fashion: it was the law, and obedience to the law is both right and "cosy."

THE dramatic quality of the book is cast by the testimony of the Chief Justice of Great Britain and the official hangman. Their views are much the same. They both believe in hanging and agree that women ought to hang as well as men. The Chief Justice is quite definite: there is not enough hanging; too many are reprieved; the insane are competent enough to make their peace with God; a recommendation of leniency by the jury ought to be disregarded otherwise the situation "would be most monstrous." The Lord Chief Justice when he says these things has the authority of his office to support him, but also the opinion of England itself as expressed during the last 200 years.

The English stick to their practice of hanging because namely: murder, treason, arson in dockyards and piracy.

Time Book Review

Mr. Koestler's book has stirred public controversy and such popular clamor as to force the Government to proceed with a bill to abolish hanging for murder. The bill was defeated in the House of Lords, but its effect upon government policy has been marked. That capital punishment has no deterrent effect and that the abolition of the death penalty has no visible influence upon the number of murders committed have long been known. The issue here is a state of mind, and that tends to be immune to argument, fact or logic.

Book Review

Time Book Review

Atlanta Constitution

By Saunders Redding

A LONG DAY IN A SHORT LIFE, by Albert Maltz, International Publishers, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York. 350 pp. $3.75.

Baltimore Sun

It has been usual to tag Albert Maltz a "proletarian writer of the left." It is a tag that implies much more than it says, and different things to different people, and Mr. Maltz can disavow it, for none of the things it ordinarily implies defines him as a writer.

Mr. Redding

Does he have a concern for the working class? He does.

Is he left of the social center? He is.

Is he also left of the political center? Maybe — and what's wrong with it? So is Eisenhower, we're told: so is Stevenson, we know.

Neither the questions nor the answers have great importance as a definition of the writer.

What does have importance is the fact that Albert Maltz writes out of a compassion so sincere, an understanding so broad, and an experience so meaningful and timely that one finishes reading a novel of his with the feeling of "Yes—yes that's the way it happened."

Maltz is committed to the kind of truth too few creative writers are committed to: the truth of the lives of the isolated and suppressed.

One felt this years ago on reading **The Way Things Are.** One feels it now reading **Long Day, in a Short Life.**

* * *

WHICH IS NOT to say that the present novel is a great novel. It is not.

As to form, it is competently crafted on an old pattern popularized by Vicki Baum in **Grand Hotel.** But with that, comparison ends, for **A Long Day in a Short Life** is about people and situations that Miss Baum wouldn't touch with a ten foot pole.

It's about a colored man who gets into a fight with a white punk over segregation and lands in jail on framed - up,

more serious charges.

It's about the white punk too, and a Georgia - born cracker who rediscovers a redeeming morality in his hatred of being pushed around.

It's about a larcenist, and a burglar, and a murderer, and an adulteress who cries rape and swears falsely as a witness to murder when her husband finds her compromised.

* * *

EXCEPT FOR the adulteress, the portraits Maltz draws would never do for the Blue Book.

As a matter of fact, the subjects of these portraits are in jail. They are in jail because people do not go to jail for their virtues; they go for their weaknesses.

The colored Huey Wilson's weaknesses were dignity and ambition. He wanted to be a "man" like other men, and so he protested segregation, and the punk and three companions beat him up.

The Georgia - born cracker Thomas McPeak's weaknesses were a growing sense of brotherhood and a hatred of injustice that combined, uprooted the traditions to which he had been born and made him take sides with a colored man against white men.

The larcenist's frailties were sorrow and drink. The adulteress' weaknesses were men.

* * *

BUT MALTZ is not content with telling us what these people's weaknesses are and how they exercise them. He shows us how they acquired them.

Now this could be a kind of apology for human frailty; but when it seems on the verge of becoming this in **Long Day,** and seems about to slop over with misplaced sentimentality, Maltz draws the reader back to the central conflict, and to the very real problems facing Wilson and McPeak, the protagonists, in their struggle to achieve — against the opposition of the cheap punk and his kind —a metamorphosis from "characters" into moral human beings. They achieve it.

A Long Day in a Short Life is both tough and tender. Its toughness derives from its truth; its tenderness derives from the author's deep compassion.

Book Review

Afro-American — By Saunders Redding

Balt. 7-27-37

Baltimore Am.

P.2

PREACHER WITH A PLOW, By Samuel B. Coles. Houghton Mifflin Co., 2 Park St., Boston. 241 pp. $2.50.

Until he was seventeen, Samuel B. Coles could neither read nor write. Born on Alabama tenant farm in 1898, he was working on a railroad labor gang at the age of twelve and, in a southern lumber camp at fifteen.

Mr. Redding

He had his first contact with an educated colored man in 1907, and the next year he entered the Snow Hill (Alabama) Industrial School.

He remained there four years, working his way, and when the four years were up and he had completed the elementary industrial courses, he entered the high school department of Talladega College.

He was just getting started there when, aged twenty-four, he chanced upon a book, **Uganda's Man of Work,** and made a decision.

"I became convinced," he writes, "that if more than three hundred missionaries had given their lives to Africa, certainly I should be willing to sacrifice myself, if necessary, to these my own people."

He was thirty-five when he started his life's work.

* * *

Preacher With a Plow is the story of that work.

It is a homely, solid little book, long on anecdote and sharp, revealing incident, and appropriately short on philosophical speculation.

But the Reverend Coles did have every right to pride in his intellectual achievement, and in his first speech to a native African audience he showed it.

He spoke on "The Word of God." When he had finished speaking, a kindly, troubled native told him in effect that hunger vitiated the word of God.

"In a flash, I saw the path my work in Africa was to take . . .Upon hoes, spades, shovels, seeds and plows, I shall build my church and all the gates of hunger, fear from the lack of tax money, superstition, poverty and nakedness shall not prevail against it."

* * *

BUT THE building of such a church was not easy. Among a people ruled by ancient traditions, he had ancient evils to fight.

He discovered that the tribe he had gone out to minister to would rather starve than break ancient taboos.

They would still be slaves and worse still would be living among strangers with a strange language."

* * *

IN THIRTY years of missionary work in Africa, the preacher with a plow became used to facing difficult problems and he grew adept at solving them. What he set out to do at his little mission, he did.

He showed the natives what their resources were and how to use them; he taught them standards of Christian morality; he infused their lives with a sense of purpose and a sense of human dignity.

* * *

THOUGH THE Reverend Coles is generally content to give an anecdotal account of his African experiences, he does close his book with a comment that is worth quoting.

"The white man," he writes, "must recognize that the future progress of Africa will be forged out of a partnership built out of love for and appreciation of the African, and not founded upon a condescending idea that the African is some sort of inferior human being . . .

"Today parts of Africa are in dire trouble . . .I am afraid that if the white man doesn't wake up soon to lost opportunities the African will have planted the idea throughout his continent that he has been sold down the river."

SLAVERY WAS more difficult to overcome. A man in straitened circumstances would borrow money or cattle or food from a friend and transfer the custody of his child to his creditor.

Such a child became a slave. Sam Coles was faced with a heartbreaking problem. If he abolished slavery in the tribe, "it would only mean that the children would be shipped away to a neighboring tribe.

26b 1957

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Books Out Today

Non-Fiction

SOVIET RUSSIA IN CHINA: A Summing-Up at Seventy, by Chiang Chung-cheng (Chiang Kai-shek). (Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, $5).

RUSSIA IN TRANSITION, and Other Essays, by Isaac Deutscher (Coward-McCann, $4.50).

BIOGRAPHY OF THE BULLS, edited by Rex Smith (Bonanza, $7.95). An anthology of Spanish bullfighting.

NEGRO MILITIA AND RECONSTRUCTION, by Otis A. Singletary (University of Texas Press, $3.75).

THE PRICE OF POWER: America Since 1945, by Herbert Agar (University of Chicago Press, $3.50).

JOSEPH CONRAD: Achievement

Louisville's Successful Integration

Reviewed by Jack Eisen

Staff Reporter Eisen wrote for the Louisville Times during the city's integration-planning period.

THE LOUISVILLE STORY By Omer Carmichael and Weldon James. Simon and Schuster. $3.50; paperbound, $1.

A FEW DAYS after Louisville successfully—and peacefully—integrated its public schools last September, its school superintendent was summoned to the White House to tell how the job was done.

Now, in this admirable and brief book (168 pages), Supt. Omer Carmichael has collaborated with Louisville newspaperman Weldon James to tell the story to all who wish to read it.

Because Louisville's integration planning was carried on largely in the open, the book unveils little or no "inside information." Thus the book is still further proof that a free flow of information between officials and the public does serve the common good, even in such a volatile field as race relations.

WHILE THE FUND for the Advancement of Education is making a widespread distribution of **THE LOUISVILLE STORY**, its authors carefully deny it is intended to be "a blueprint for any other community," but they regard it as a "cheerful stimulant to the thinking of men of good will everywhere."

As the story is told, the integration of Louisville schools was not a one-man job. It was the result of hard work by many groups in the dynamic border city and former slave-trading center alongside the Ohio. Those groups were backed by a sympathetic press and law-respecting officials.

In explaining some integration problems, Carmichael holds that the average Negro child and teacher rank behind their white counterparts in educational achievement.

That, he asserts, is because they have "suffered educational, economic and general environmental discrimination."

26b 1957

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

PREACHER WITH A PLOW, By Samuel B. Coles. Houghton Mifflin Co., 2 Park St., Boston. 241 pp. $3.50.

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Mr. Redding

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BUT THE building of such a church was not easy. Among a people ruled by ancient traditions, he had ancient evils to fight.

He discovered that the tribe he had gone out to minister to would rather starve than break ancient taboos.

Rich river bottom land went uncultivated for fear that the spirits of the infants who were buried there would be disturbed and in their anger "descend upon mothers and cause them to die."

Samuel Coles own wife was a mother. He called the men of the tribe together, and told them, "God will protect my wife, so I'll plant the bottom land first."

* * *

SLAVERY WAS more difficult to overcome. A man in straitened circumstances would borrow money or cattle or food from a friend and transfer the custody of his child to his creditor.

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Fantastic, Exciting Story

A Ghostly Scourge Was Rebels' Alabama

Reviewed by Harnett T. Kane

Novelist and historian, Kane is the author of many popular books on Southern history.

GHOST SHIP OF THE CONFEDERACY. By Edward Boykin. Funk and Wagnalls. $4.95.

FEW PERIODS of American history have had a more exciting saga than the fantastic story of the Confederate raider, Alabama, under the command of the boldly resourceful Raphael Semmes. The greatest sea scourge of all times, Boykin calls the Alabama, and this absorbing chronicle makes out a good case to buttress the claim.

This is adventure in the grand manner, the kind of tale a novelist might be hard put to make sound credible. As so often happens, the simple (or not so simple) truth is far livelier, and at times more improbable, than most made-up tales.

Although his home state of Maryland did not quit the Union, Semmes chose to surrender his commission in the United States Navy to join the Confederacy, and thus launched a bizarre, emotion-charged career. At the start, he had little to work with in the Southern Navy, but he made superb use of it.

Using a little passenger packet, which he called the Sumter, he first eluded Northern forces and pushed his way out of the Mississippi, then served a kind of apprenticeship in raiding. Eighteen Union ships were racked up to his credit by capture or destruction.

Then came his acceptance of the strange, swift new war vessel, built undercover in England, his Alabama. Sixty nine ships wiped out of Union service, frantic messages from Washington demanding explanations of Semmes' feats, interceptions off the Texas coast, encounters with a whole Yankee squadron in the Caribbean . . . The yarn ranges far and wide, until it reaches Cherbourg, where the throw of the dice, or the Yank shells, went against Semmes and his men.

A dramatic scene ends the book in classic fashion, with the Alabama sinking under the waves and Semmes tossing his sword into sea. With maps and photographs, Boykin tells it all with precision and resource. He is known also for his "Congress and the Civil War," his direction of the Sesquicentennial Celebration in Washington, and his work for the Jefferson Bicentennal Commission, which he headed.

Book Review

Afro-American Sat. 7-20-37
Baltimore Md.

By Saunders Redding

SOUTHERN RACE PROGRESS, by Thomas J. Woofter. Public Affairs Press, 419 New Jersey Ave., SE, Washington, D.C., 180 pp. $3.50 P.2

Thomas J. Woofter has for fifty years been associated with a group of social scientists and thinkers, largely Southern reared and trained, called liberals

Mr. Redding

It is a group that came to include, among others, Howard Odum, Arthur Raper, Guy B. Johnson and W. W. Alexander. It had great and, on the whole, salutary influence on Social thought and action in the South in the '20's and '30's and for a part of the '40's.

If their thinking has lost much of its direct influence, it is not because the ideas on which their thought was based are any less valid.

The idea that education can establish the proper foundation for social change is still good: the idea of interracial cooperation is still sound; the notion that "as the Negro progresses the South progresses" is certainly still beyond dispute.

* * *

THESE ARE some of the ideas — and the major ideas— that Woofter sets forth in **Southern Race Progress.**

If they have a diminished influence now, it is because they are geared to the slower pace of yesterday, and because in these swift times, first ushered in by the New Deal, social reform is no longer thought of exclusively in terms of voluntary community action.

Social reform can be brought about by governmental and legal action.

* * *

DR. WOOFTER decries the growing dominance of this fact. He is a man not impatient to have the future become the present; but he has come a long way from the past and from the days when he thought — as, given his cultural and emotional background, he had to think — that "the colored man was a colored man and always would be that and nothing more;"

That "discrimination and segregation, therefore, were necessary to keep the colored man in his place and protect the interests and integrity of the whites;"

That the colored man who was "honest, loyal, lovable, capable," etc., "was the exception."

* * *

THOUGH WOOFTER started early, overcoming these notions was not easy. He started as a student at the University of Georgia, and by the time he had taken his Ph.D. he was ready to test his substituted ideas in the laboratory of experience.

He became a practicing sociologist. He worked with the Southern Interracial Commission; he worked with various government agencies, state and federal; he taught at the University of North Carolina.

His substituted ideas, held up. Education **did** increase racial tolerance and ameliorate the shock of social change; communication between the races **could** be effective of good; the South **did** advance with every advancing step the colored man took. It was all very slow perhaps, but very sure.

* * *

AND DR. WOOFTER'S fear is now that the colored man's impatience and his looking to governmental and legal action will—if it has not done so already — disrupt the efforts of the South to find a workable basis for cooperation in the harmonious development of the region."

Southern Race Progress is a liberal Southerner's report on the growth of attitudes and a way of living that became conservative almost a quarter of a century ago.

26b 1957

Negro Preacher Sounds New Note

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.

By J. Fred Thornton
Associate Editor, The Advertiser

AN ALABAMA Negro preacher has given us something different, in a recently published book. The book is "Preacher With A Plow," by the Rev. Samuel B. Coles (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, $3.50). The Rev. Coles spent 30 years in Angola, a Portuguese colony in southwest Africa, preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ, and bringing to natives who had never seen a plow a more abundant life, in earthly as in spiritual things.

THORNTON

Much of what passes for "literature" today, especially in the realm of fiction, is about and sometimes by Negroes. I skip such stuff; it runs too much to whining and bellyaching and is often shot through with hate of the white South.

"Preacher With A Plow" is refreshingly different. It breathes a spirit of good will; there is not a gripe or a note of hate in its pages.

The author was called to his reward while his book was in the works. There is a brief publisher's note: "Mr. Coles died on March 9, 1957." I can think of Alabamians, white as well as black, who could have been better spared.

Coles was born at Tilden, in Dallas County, in 1888. As a young man he worked as a section hand, and as an ox-driver in a logging camp. He found his ox-driving experience of great value in Africa; he refers in grateful terms to the "Ph.D. in ox-driving" he earned in Alabama. He was eighteen when he learned to read, from an old McGuffey reader bought secondhand at "Mr. Liddell's store" at Camden. He attended Snow Hill Industrial and Normal School, at Snow Hill, Ala., where he learned blacksmithing, another big asset in Africa, and later, Talladega College.

He was influenced in his decision to go to Africa as a missionary by reading a life of the great 19th Century Scottish missionary, Alexander MacKay, who answered an appeal from H. M. Stanley, the explorer, for a "practical Christian" who could teach religion and "turn his hand to anything." MacKay measured up nobly. His end was tragic; he died in prison, the victim of a tyrannical king of Uganda.

IN 1923 THE Rev. Coles went to Angola as a missionary of the American Board of Congregational Christian Churches. Angola does not look very big on the map, because our African maps are drawn on a small scale. Actually, it has an area of 481,000 square miles, nearly 10 times as big as Alabama. It has vast natural resources, hardly scratched as yet.

When Coles buckled down to his job, the plow was utterly unknown; all farm work was done with hoes, of a kind inferior to the American product. A single native might own thousands of cattle, but they were kept as symbols of wealth and prestige and given kid glove treatment. The oxen were not worked, the cows were not even milked, all the milk going to the calves; women did the farm work with their hoes. When Coles first demonstrated a plow it was greeted with exclamations of "Look—the ox is drawing the hoe." He wrought a great change for the better, in farming and in other things.

Coles was not one of those who believed that backward races should change over to tractors and trucks at one jump. He wrote:

> *First thing that needs to be done for the Africans is to teach them the simple skills of wheelwrighting and blacksmithing. A hundred ordinary forges in my Galangue area with three young men training at each would work a remarkable transformation in the area's economy. They need to be trained in the making and ironing-off of wheelbarrows, oxcarts, plows, hoes, axes and all kinds of hand tools . . . Most people cannot even imagine what a God-sent blessing the oxcart is to the African. With an oxcart the man of the family hauls wood and water for use in the house and he carries his farm produce to the market with it. Without it, his wife, his daughter, and he would all be common carriers, toting their corn and beans to the market fifty or more miles away.*

COLONIALISM is in disrepute today. It is stylish to hold up the white man in Africa as an oppressor. Coles did not think so. He summed up white rule:

> *If the white man has done nothing more in Africa than break up tribal wars, it has been worth his being there. A man named Chiwaili Melenga has told me something about how it was when he was a boy. When his family went to bed at night, they never knew whether they would wake up or be burned to death in the night. The enemy used to come in the night and throw fire on the thatched roofs and if the family ran out they would be met by warriors standing there with bows and arrows ready to shoot them.*
>
> *Yet there needs to be an awakening on the part of both the African and his colonial masters. The natives need to give credit to the colonial governments where it is due. They must recognize that the white man has brought them roads, education, medical service and a common language.*
>
> *At the same time, the colonial governments must recognize that the African natives are not babes. They have got to be treated as men and women and to be conscious that the time will inevitably come when they will want to help govern themselves.*

Portuguese rule in Africa has often been singled out for criticism. The Portuguese use a system of forced contract labor that has been condemned by reformers as little better than slavery. Coles believed that the system had its bad features and provided leeway for exploitation, but that it also had its good points. The Portuguese insist that the real purpose is to teach the natives to work. The need of that is a main theme of the book. Coles loved the natives; he found them eager and apt to learn, responsive to good leadership, and with many good qualities. But he said, and repeated, that the native is lazy and needs to snap out of it.

AS A YOUNG MAN, Coles saw service in the Army Medical Corps in World War I. His wife had a year's training in nursing. One of the most interesting chapters tells how, with this limited preparation, they did their best to meet the desperate need for medical treatment among the natives.

Like more than one other outsider, Coles did not rate the African witch doctor as a complete humbug, by any means. He told of a woman with a paralyzed arm; he could not help her, and believed that only a few doctors in Europe or America could have cured her. When a witch doctor said he could do it, the missionary offered to give him four oxen if he effected a cure. He had to pay off. As to the witch doctor's methods in general, Coles wrote: "If the man has lots of cattle, quite likely it will take the witch doctor a long time to cure him. For each treatment he will charge an ox."

Coles cites heartening instances of harmony between different Christian churches. This has not always been the case; missionary work has been marred by discord. Portugal is a Catholic country, but both Protestant and Catholic missions thrive in Angola. There was a case where Coles' mission was dispossessed of land, including growing crops, by a petty Portuguese official, on the ground that regulations needed to establish ownership had not been complied with. A Catholic bishop went to bat for the Protestant missionaries; they obtained partial restitution, and the tyrannical official was transferred. Coles told of other Portuguese officials who were men of good will, intelligent and helpful.

The preacher with a plow did not blow his own horn. He wrote modestly of the "little things" he had done. But he told with satisfaction of a case where he introduced himself to a native who had heard all about him but had never met him. The native expected to find a man who put on a big front, and was greatly surprised:

> *I was much touched by his reply: 'Do you mean to tell me' he asked, 'that you are the one I have heard so much about — the one who has a large house yet will not be carried on the shoulders of men, who gives himself freely to us and is still well received by the whites? Are you that man?'*

In this country today, we have no lack of leaders, of both races, who seem mainly interested in being "carried on the shoulders of men." I think we could use more of the Coles kind.

James Macdonald (Mead, Dodd, $6).

PETER FREUCHEN'S BOOK OF THE SEVEN SEAS, by Peter Freuchen with David Lath (Messner, $7.50). Story, lore and legend of the sea.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA: A City in Crisis, by William T. Gay (Exposition, $2.75).

June 2, C29

26b 1957

RACE PROBLEM

'Birthright' Tells Memorable Story

BIRTHRIGHT. By Lettie Hamlett Rogers. New York: Simon and Schuster. 308 pages. $3.50.

Reviewed by MARJORY RUTHERFORD

"Birthright," this month's Literary Guild choice, stands out in the current rash of novels which have the South's race problem as their principal theme.

Lettie Hamlett Rogers presents a plot and a message that other writers have offered with varying degrees of sensitivity and success. Her heroine, a small-town schoolteacher, butts heads with a school board and town rabble over school segregation. Miss Rogers' novel is peopled with some stereotyped characters, Negro and white, and she does not overlook the miscegenation angle.

But "Birthright" goes far beyond this pattern. The author creates a few characters who live and suffer and who make the reader sharply aware of their suffering—notably the "outsider" teacher, a town matriarch, Carrie Erwin, and the latter's husband and son.

* * *

QUITE ASIDE from the race issue, "Birthright" is unforgettable for its grim narrative of a man destroyed by his wife and the sick reaction of the couple's bewildered young son. The psychological portrait of the boy is superb.

Miss Rogers is guilty of occasional murky writing. But on the whole "Birthright" is an engrossing story that, almost incidentally, succeeds in illuminating some of the most urgent feelings of Southerners today.

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

ETHIOPIA AND ERITREA, by E. Sylvia Pankhurst & Richard K. P. Pankhurst. Lalibela House, Publishers; 3 Charteris Rd. Woodford Green, Essex, Eng. 260 pp. $3.50.

The post-war struggle that was scarcely mentioned in the western press at all and that at the same time may be of the greatest historical significance to the reputation, the spirit and the strength of the United Nations was the struggle of Ethiopia to reunite the ex-Italian province of Eritrea with the motherland.

Mr. Redding

It was a struggle that had its beginnings in the Italian conquest of Eritrea in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

Few paid any attention to that initial action either, for the concept of "aggression" had no weight then in the scales of international morality.

The strong could take from the weak with impunity in a pattern of international behavior that the First World War was intended to but did not modify and that led directly to the Second World War.

Eritrea was just some place in the north of Africa, where the black natives were backward, and it might be a blessing for the Italians to carry a little light there.

The same thinking also operated when Italian guns opened up at Wal Wal, Ethiopia, in 1934.

Everyone recognizes now that the reduction of Wal Wal was the beginning of the Second World War.

* * *

THOUGH ETHIOPIA was a member of the League of Nations and there was much talk in the League of imposing sanctions against Italy, nothing really effective was done; Ethiopia was conquered, and her Emperor, Haile Selassie fled to England.

It is at this point—after a necessary backward glance — that the Pankhursts take up the story of the reunion struggle.

It was a long, bitter, heartwearying struggle, marked by delays and frustrations, by conspiracies among the great powers, and even by civil war.

Unionist sentiment was strong inside Eritrea, but both the Italians and the oldtime British colonial administration, which was sent in when British trusteeship was temporarily established — both sought to stamp unionist down, the first violently, the second subtly.

In spite of British promises, made at the height of the Second World War, no real effort was made to return Eritrea to Ethiopia until 1950, when the matter was put into the hands of the United Nations.

* * *

THIS WAS that world organization's first big test, and for a long time it seemed doubtful that she could resolve the conflicts of interests, the international jealousies.

The United Nations made many dramatic changes of front before she finally hammered out a resolution that made Eritrea once more a part of Ethiopia.

Ethiopia regained those ancient ports on the Red Sea — ports, incidentally, which today the United States desperately wants on loan as navy refueling stations.

The Pankhursts have done a very thorough and revealing job.

Naturally — or better, inevitably — the book is thorny with documents, resolutions and the like, but the narrative portions are so well sustained that one may skimp the documents and still come up with an acceptable chronicle of events.

RIGHTS CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH PLANNED

Civil Liberties Union Seeks Larger Corps of Lawyers to Handle Its Cases

A broadened campaign for Negro rights, built upon "people within the South itself who want to uphold the Bill of Rights," was promised yesterday by the American Civil Liberties Union.

In its thirty-sixth annual report, the group said the struggle for Negro equality involved "the most crucial situation since the nation was divided in 1861."

"It is a situation," the report said, "in which the First Amendment rights of free speech and association, for such Negro defense organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Urban League, and for the white people who support equality, are also at stake.

"Our focus will be on the building of a larger corps of volunteer lawyers, to handle all kinds of civil liberties cases for all groups in the community.

"The United States Supreme Court continues unanimously to uphold equality before the law, most recently in intra-state public bus transportation. But even the most modest program for improved Federal civil rights legislation is still blocked, not only by threat of the filibuster, but yet more by profound differences inside each of the two major parties."

Entitled "Liberty Is Always Unfinished Business," the ninety-six-page report is available for 50 cents from the union's office, 170 Fifth Avenue. It summarized cases and issues on which the union had worked for the year ended last June 30.

As current problems, the report cited concealment of Government news, boycotts against book-sellers and motion picture theatres, "ignorance and bias" in the initial phases of security risk cases, the scope of legislative investigations, wiretapping, "night-stick justice" against low-income minority-group children, and "unfair" immigration laws.

Outside the continental United States, it reported that Roger N. Baldwin, international work adviser, had set up a study on ways to improve law and practice in civil rights in Puerto Rico, on invitation of Governor Luis Muñoz Marin. Mr. Baldwin has also arranged for advice to a Virgin Islands commission working on revising that territory's organic act.

The report noted that the group, as a private organization devoted to civil liberties, properly refuses to permit adherents to any kind of totalitarian principle or group, Communist, Fascist or otherwise totalitarian, to have any part in responsibility or management.

The group now has 38,000 members, compared with 35,000 in the report as of Jan. 31, 1956, which had then represented a 17 per cent rise in a year. The budget for the year ended Jan. 31, 1956, showed income of $358,300 and expenditures of $343,500. The average member contributed $9.30.

Shorter Notices

"The Ziegfeld Follies" by Marjorie Farnsworth (Putnam's $5.95) has a nostalgic appeal for those who lived during the 1907-1931 glamour age when Florenz Zeigfeld ruled the musical stage. Along with the lives and times of the chorus beauties, many stars are mentioned, like Bert Williams.

"Braude's Second Treasury of Stories" by Jacob Braude (Prentice-Hall, $4.95). Chockfull of quotations and anecdotes, invaluable for public speakers. A real buy.

"Prayer Can Change Your Life" by William R. Parker and Elaine St. John Dare (Prentice-Hall, $3.50). Scientific experiment on prayer and prayer therapy, proving that prayer can change your life anywhere, anytime, at any age.

REV. D. EDWARD WELLS
Springfield, Mass.

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

CITIZEN, U.S.A., by Rubynn M. English, Sr. Pageant Press, 101 Fifth Ave., New York. 318 pp. $3.50

This reviewer has expressed before the opinion that much of the present-day autobiographical writing by colored people has a value quite aside from and way above its esthetic merit.

Mr. Redding

Esthetically much of it is worthless, and some of it barely manages to crawl just over the line of literacy, but even work of this sort will have a value for the future historian of these times who seeks for truth as well as accuracy.

If he seeks for the truth of the life of colored Americans in the standard histories, he will find precious little of it.

He will find accuracy, certainly, for academic historians consider accuracy their forte, and they too frequently sacrifice truth to the deceptive gods of fact without giving a thought to a notion that must certainly be valid, since it is so old: two plus two really equals four only in arithemtic.

History is no science; it's an art — as Thucydides Zenephon and Plutarch practiced it, as Gibbon, Carlyle and Ruskin pursued it—and for truth one goes to art, even bad art in the form of autobiographical novels.

NOW THAT Citizens, U.S.A. is bad art. It can't be bad art simpley because it's not art at all.

Whatever it is is passable, but it is not an example of the art form called the novel. It lacks the first principle of all art—selection.

Thus Steven Augustus Shaw, the part-Indian colored hero of the piece is made to seem a monolithic creature of a hope that is constantly frustrated.

It is frustrated repeatedly by white women, nearly all of whom have gray eyes and reddish hair and most of whom, like Harriet the first of them, talk baby talk . . . "Don't be mad at 'ittle Harriet; she dest 'aving fun. 'Ou not mad, are you, 'Teevie."

Stevie's not mad, but he should be.

HE MEETS such women everywhere he travels in the South—Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas — and they either embarrass him or compromise his chauffeur - houseboy job (thus frustrating his simple hope of being a good, dependable chauffeur-houseboy) by falling in love with him or trying to seduce him.

Considering the situation, he's sensible to flee, but he's forced to flee ad infinitum.

* * *

ONLY WAR service France during the First World War brings any variety to this monotony, but not much.

The women still heave against his chest and melt in his arms but the difference is he let's them, because in France nobody, save an ignorant cracker soldier or two, seems to mind.

Still he dares not go the whole hog either with Marguerite Pinault or Michele Andree.

Both ask him to marry them, but—and this is the measure of his American experience — he cannot bring himself to marry a white woman.

IF THERE is no principle of selection operating in **Citizen, U.S.A.**, there is an organizing principle, a thesis, and the author does with it what one wishes he had done with his episodes: he plays variations on it.

The thesis is, "However widely they (human beings) may differ in appearance, in intellect and culture, they are members of the same and ONE human family."

The thesis cries out in polemic fashion.

Mr. English writes intelligently and sincerely. Though **Citizen, U.S.A.** will not be mistaken for a novel, no one will mistake its truth.

Book Relates Struggles, Joys Of Young Negro

"Citizen U. S. A."
BY RUBYNN M. ENGLISH, SR.
Pageant Press, Inc. $3.50
BOOK REVIEW

The book tells a fictional story about a young Negro man, Steven Augustus Shaw. It relates the struggles and fleeting joys of Steven from the time he first became aware of his community surroundings and conditions on a small farm in Texas, near the Arkansas state-line, until he grows into manhood.

Steven's parents were school teachers so he started life with the benefits of being reared in a somewhat above average Southern Negro home. These advantages were shortly lived because both parents died before Steven could complete 12 years of education.

He was faced with the hardships of eking out a living for himself while he was just a lad.

Steven's first job and many jobs thereafter was as a chauffer-house boy for white families. He went from job to job in search of kind, understanding employers and a "little happiness." He was changing jobs almost monthly.

The story goes on to unfold the events which lead Steven into manhood, then a soldier in World War I; fatherhood with two son who became veterans of World War II, who faced racial and economical problems similar to those faced by their father.

The author, A Negro born in Texas, attempted to show the evil inherent in a society where opportunity is based upon racial identity rather than upon potential or ability.

It is felt Mr. English's handling of the theme portrayed no new developments in the social-economical struggle of Southern Negroes to eradicate the racial idenity as basis for equal recognition in all phases of life for all American citizens.

He relied too heavily on hackneyedeyed nofoa eyed phrases. In many passage, Steven was uncorvincingly matured for his shiftness in jobs. His relations with some of the daughters of his employers were unbeleivably ideal.

Former Norfolk Y Worker Pens Sociological Study

SALISBURY, N. C.—Ansel P. Simpson of the department of sociology at Livingstone college has recently written

ANSEL P. SIMPSON
Writes Study

an article based on a study entitled, "Techniques of Intergroup and Intercultural Cooperation." The article appeared in the latest edition of the Negro Educational Review, a quarterly publication of outstanding research articles and scientific studies.

Mr. Simpson is trained in sociology and has had wide experenice in the YMCA. For several years he was connected with the Hunton Branch YMCA in Norfolk in various positions. He is a graduate of the Norfolk Division, Virginia State college, where he has taught. He finished Virginia State college, Petersburg, and the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Simpsen has done further study leading to the doctoral degree at the University of Chicago.

IN HIS STUDY Professor Simpson deals with four problems of great significance in the field of intergroup relations: (1) a lack of knowledge of existing techniques, (2) the need of a set of criteria for evaluating the techniques now in use, (3) a lack of knowledge of which techniques are most effective, and (4) the want of a systematic action-oriented program designed to guide and promote movement in this general field.

With a view to enumerating and describing the techniques now is use, the author conducted an intensive study of several agenices in and about Philadelphia working in intergroup and intercultural relations.

• • •

CRITERIA FOR evaluating these techniques were selected from and determined by previous research done by Professor Simpson and other sociologists.

In the study the effectiveness of each technique was determined by a six-point scale. Professor Simpson is now preparing for publication in book form a systematic, action-oriented program in intergroup relations.

Fine History of Nigeria

NIGERIA is a lush tropical land of 33 million people having numerous dialects, cultures and religions. It was unknown to Europeans 500 years ago. For 60 years it has been the brightest jewel in the British crown (after India) but is soon to become a commonwealth. The first European visitors were the peripatetic Portuguese in 1485; but in 1237, an embassy from the King of Bornu visited Tunis, and back in 1067, that powerful kingdom was mentioned by the Spanish Arab, El Bekri. All this and much more is told in "History of Nigeria" by Sir Alan Burns in a revised edition published by Allen & Unwin, and distributed here by Macmillan.

As large as Texas and New Mexico combined, Nigeria had, and still has, powerful kingdoms, notably in the north. These are run much as they were centuries ago except that the British have ended the constant warfare, slavery, human sacrifice and cannibalism that cursed them.

While European exploration started about 170 years ago, the first colony (Lagos) was not established until 1862, and the British have controlled the rest of the country only since the early 1900's. For 200 years Nigeria was a vast slave market where black men grew rich selling captives to white men for export to America. Today black men are in control, with all land owned by them. There is a healthy balance of trade with $350 million yearly exports and $300 million annual imports. Assuming the settlement of tribal, economic and religious differences, a free Nigeria should be powerful and prosperous. It has vast quantities of palm kernels, palm oil, peanuts, cocoa, rubber, cottonseed, hides, skins, tin and columbite. While still bedeviled by illiteracy, disease and ill-trained leadership, one feels that these problems will in time be solved.

This objective, readable, well-indexed book with its large colored political map, its five area maps, its extensive appendices and bibliography is essential to an up-to-date understanding of this vast country.

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER
New York

26b 1957

Shows Prejudice Based On Childhood Fears

Defender Sat. 2-9-57 Chicago, Ill P. 11

Childhood fears and anxieties lie at the root of much if not most of adult prejudice, according to a pamphlet prepared by Selma Hirsh on the basis of a well-known scientific study. The pamphlet, summarizing the five-volume "Studies in Prejudice," is entitled "Fear and Prejudice," and is obtainable for 25 cents from the Public Affairs committee, 22 E. 38th st., New York City.

"The prejudiced were the first to admit," Miss Hirsh points out, "that from their earliest beginnings they became intimate not with love but with fear . . . the narratives of their youth were shrill with resentments."

"Since the memory of childhood weakness was nearly the bitterest of all," the author continues, "it was from this the prejudiced seemed particularly determined to flee. In every way he could think of, now that he was an adult, he was anxious to align himself with the strong . . . The endless 'must-nots' remembered from his childhood were the must-nots he now imposed on others . . . Only by inflicting cruelties upon others, can he wipe out the memory of cruelties unjustly inflicted upon him."

"Those low in prejudice were more inclined to remember the love, affection, and understanding in their homes . . . Because the authority they had known in childhood had been reasonable and even comforting, the low-prejudiced adults rarely seem impelled either to defy or worship all authorities later in their lives," Miss Hirsh adds.

"All of us are plagued by fears; no one is without them," the author admits. "Where we differ from one another is in the extent to which they take possession of us, in the degree of our awareness of them, and in the strange things we do because of them."

In attempting to cope with prejudice we should recognize, Miss Hirsh declares, that 'the prejudiced are a fearful people, and they are not likely to express their prejudices unless a popular belief confirms them — or unless they are sure that it is 'safe' to do so. Therefore they will lash out at those who are weaker than they are — or at those whom a great many other people appear to dislike."

"A realistic attack upon prejudice must call forth a thousand attacks upon it. We must perceive the difference between checking the need to hate in the very young and in tempering the established prejudices of those already grown; between modifying individual attitudes and modifying the general atmosphere; between changing a person's feelings and changing only his action."

"If we fould keep the young free of prejudice, for example, we must remember how insistent is their need for love as well as for guidance."

"To blunt the edges of prejudice in those who are no longer children, we must distinguish between what is flexible and what is fixed in the attitudes of adults . . . Knowing the differences in the origins and the consequences of prejudice, we cannot expect ringing appeals to brotherhood to move those who have nothing but hatred for their brothers. Brotherhood must begin with selfhood . . . If any American is to respect any other American, he must begin by respecting himself . . . Respect — not tolerance — must be our goal if we would diminish prejudice in our time."

Distortions Of Negro History Being Corrected

Call Exp. 2-8-57 P. 20

Kansas City, Mo.

NEW YORK.—The Soviet Union is not the only nation which has been rewriting history to suit its purposes, suggests an article in the current issue of The Crisis, official journal of the NAACP.

Dr. John Hope Franklin, the author, asserts that so far as the history of the Negro in the United States is concerned, "it is all too clear that what has actually happened is one thing, and what has been described by American writers of history as having happened is quite another thing."

Dr. Franklin, chairman of the history department at Brooklyn college, is one of America's foremost historians.

P. 20

The distortion of American Negro history has been such, Dr. Franklin maintains, that "even the so-called scientific historians have shown little inclination to use the materials of history for any purpose other than to support their own predilections, prejudices, and earlier commitments."

American historians even in our time, the author continues, "have, with remarkable effectiveness, described the Negro as a beast, have worked assiduously to justify and even to glorify Negro slavery, and have described the period since emancipation as one of unmitigated woe for Negroes and of inconvenience for whites."

Fortunately, Dr. Franklin remarks, "Negroes generally have not had any illusions about the distortions of their history, and they have not been unduly influenced by them."

In the last two decades, Dr. Franklin says, a change in the writing of American Negro history has come about, so that "for the first time in the history of the United States, there is a striking resemblance between what historians are writing and what has actually happened in the history of the American Negro."

The article is entitled, "The New Negro History," and appears in the February issue of The Crisis. The issue also contains a listing of books by Negro authors in 1956, an annual feature contributed by NAACP President Arthur B. Spingarn.

Dr. McDonald's Book To Be Published In Spanish

Weekly Publication Sat. 2-23-57

Agreement was reached today between the World Publishing Company of Buenos Aires, Argentia and Dr. Andrew E. McDonald of this city for the editing and publishing in the Spanish Language, the new revised edition of his book, "PSYCHOSOMATICS AND HYPNOTISM IN DENTISTRY."

This book was first published in 1949, and it now seems probable that it will be sold in all the spanish-speaking countries of the world. Dr. McDonald is a native of New Orleans and has been advocating the use of hypnosis in dentistry for over fifteen years. Since the publication of his book, he has become internationally known and is constantly in demand at all times for lectures and demonstrations before professional groups.

Dr. McDonald is a graduate of Marquette University College of Dentistry, and has earned the Master's degree in Spanish and Clinical Psychology and has likewise passed the examination of the federal Government of Mexico in Spanish.

Dr. McDonald was asked if he thought that his knowledge of Spanish had anything to do with the offer from the World Publishing Company of Argentinal and their desire to publish his book in Spanish? He said, "No, it came without solicitation as attested by the original letter printed here from Argentina.

"My work in the field of psychosomatics has naturally led me into the field of Clinical Psychology and since 1954 I have been spending at least two quarters a year in Mexico and California studying and positing toward my goal of a doctorate in Clinical Psychology," Dr. McDonald said.

"The publishing of "Psychosomatics and Hypnotism In Dentistry" has opened a new school of thought in the profession, especially in the field of orthodontics, (the straightening of teeth). It was thought formerly that crooked, deformed and out-of-position teeth were due to heredity and bad habits of the childhood period. Dr. McDonald's book indicates that all deformities of the face and teeth are due directly or indirectly to the unconscious psychic forces and processes that produce the corresponding organ inferiority.

The use of hypnosis in denistry at present is another instrument of treatment for all humanity and its use is becoming more widespread in the United States and there is no doubt that it is due, in a large measure, to the pioneering efforts of Dr. Andrew E. McDonald.

Dr. McDonald's attention was called to the Medical-Dental Seminar on Hypnosis to be held at the Roosevelt Hotel March 15-17. Although he is known by all the Seminar principals, it is believed that he willl not be able to attend the sessions, although invited, because of the state law on segregation. The whole country knows that when the history of psychosomatic movement is written that it will contain the name of this illustrious servant of the people.

DR MCDONALDS

A Race History

Advertiser P. 2-e

THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES (A Brief History), by Rayford W. Logan, D. Van Nostrand Company, 120 Alexander Street, Princeton, N. J., 191 pages — $1.35.

Montgomery, Ala.

An Anvil Original, edited by Louis L. Snyder and written by Howard University's professor of history, this is a Negro's look at the Negro in America, from the start to now, half of it devoted to opinion and observation, and half to historic documents. —M.

Gen. Mark W. Clark in Algeria, smuggling General Giraud out of Vichy, launching "The Man Who Never Was" on his mission and guiding the Sicilian invasion. The volume will be published by Dutton on May 13.

"Birthright," a new novel by Lettie Hamlet Rogers, will be issued March 22 by Simon & Schuster. It has been chosen as the April selection of the Literary Guild. The story "explores the complex and strange relationships" that bind the leading families of a Southern town during the tensions of desegregation.

The Week's Books

Edited by George S. Schuyler

History as You Like It

Courier Magazine
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 3-2-57

ALMOST enjoyable way to read American history in a sort of cafeteria style is to subscribe for "American Heritage: The Magazine of History" at $12 a year (551 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.) or to get it from your favorite magazine store or stand at $2.95 for each of the five annual issues. The magazine comes in hard cover with a colorful illustration thereon, and beautiful photographs and lithographs run throughout the text. The fact that it is edited by prize-winning historian Bruce Catton guarantees a high standard.

The current issue is especially meaty. Its lead article by noted Indian authority Stanley Vestal is the record of an interview with Sioux Indian Chief White Bull who recounts how he killed General Custer in hand-to-hand conflict at the tragic battle of Little Big Horn. This story has never been told before, and Mr. Vestal waited until White Bull had died before he publicized it.

Another colorfully illustrated piece is "The Slave Ship Rebellion" by Fred J. Cook, which is a blood-curdling account of what happened when a cargo of Negro slaves revolted aboard the slaver Amistad off the coast of Cuba in the 1840's and caused a great lawsuit in which ex-President John Quincy Adams was their counsel and won them their freedom.

A real debunker is William E. Leuchtenburg's "The Needless War With Spain," in which no vital American interest was involved, and which launched the USA on its imperialist adventure.

There are many other very interesting articles about places and people unknown or little known to most people. Coupled with the portraits, drawings, water colors, photographs, cartoons, paintings, full color pictures and carefully detailed maps, "The American Heritage" is not only something to read, but something to preserve.

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Ethics Codes Pamphlet Ready for Distribution

AFL-CIO news
Sat. 3-2-57

A new pamphlet, AFL-CIO Codes of Ethical Practices, has been prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications and is ready for distribution.

The booklet contains five major sections, with more than half of its 31 pages devoted to reproducing the codes approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council covering local union charters, health and welfare funds, racketeers, crooks, Communists and fascists, and conflicts of interest.

Also reprinted are sections of the AFL-CIO Constitution dealing with ethical practices; the resolution on the same subject adopted at the AFL-CIO founding convention; the resolution on investigating procedures in ethical practices cases, and the council's statement regarding cooperation of union officials with appropriate public agencies investigating racketeering.

The booklet, with a covering letter, has been sent by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to all international and directly-chartered unions; to state and local central bodies and to all AFL-CIO regional offices.

Copies are available without charge from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications, 815 16th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

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Buenos Aires, enero 30 de 1957

Sr.
Dr.Andrew H.McDonald
7440 Gentilly Boulevard
New Orleans-La.
U.S.A

Distinguido Dr:

Por sugestión del Dr.Samuel Leyt,vocal de la C.D. de la Asociación Odontológica Argentina y asesor nuestro(ha traducido entre otras obras:DENTISTRY for CHILDREN,de Brauer y colab.),tenemos el agrado de escribirle esta carta para pedir su autorización para traducir y editar su obra "PSYCHOSOMATICS AND HYPNOTISM IN DENTISTRY".

Le remitimos,adjunto,un catálogo de nuestras obras de Odontología, en el cual verá que hemos traducido numerosas obras de autores norteamericanos.

Con la esperanza de recibir de Ud. su grata conformidad,nos suscribimos sus attos. y S.S.

Libs. (Br)

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lated by Wilfrid Noyce and Sir John Hunt; technique section translated by Roland LeGrand, foreword by Sir John Hunt (Dutton, $5.50).

STOWAWAY, by Charles Munoz (Random House, $3.50). *Reviewed today.*

THE COMING OF THE CIVIL WAR, by Avery Craven (University of Chicago, $5). Revised edition of a history first published in 1942.

and photography.

HOW TO MAKE $18,000 A YEAR FREE-LANCE WRITING, by Larston Farrar (Hawthorn Books, $4.95).

HUNTING IN NORTH AMERICA, by Constance Helmericks (Stackpole Company, Harrisburg, Pa., $5). Techniques of hunting.

ISRAEL TO ME: A Negro Social Worker Inside Israel, by J. Ida Jiggetts, preface by Abraham I. Katsh (Bloch Publishing Company, $4.50).

Writing History Of Sou. Univ. Founder

Advocate P4
Sat. 3-2-57

Baton Rouge, Louisiana, February 20, 1957—J. B. Cade, Dean of the College, Southern University, who is compiling a history of Southern and a biography of the late Dr. J. S. Clark, founder and first president, is seeking old documents, pictures, catalogues, diplomas, news clippings from Alumni and friends of the University and Baton Rouge Junior College.

On Saturday, March 9, the University will celebrate its Forty-third Founders' Day. The institution, which was established here as the New Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College in 1914, was moved from New Orleans, where it was originally founded in 1880.

Activities leading up to the Founders' Day Observance will include a special vespers, Radio and Television Shows, Convocation, a Military Parade, luncheons, Band Concert and the Annual Pilgrimage to the grave of the founder, Dr. J. S. Clark.

Already in the gathering of data, Dean Cade has been able to fill in the answers to certain questions in the history of the institution. For example, it was generally believed that the University offered only courses in the Liberal Arts up to 1890, which was the year the Second Morrill Act was passed making it possible for Southern to become a Land-Grant Institution.

However, in the administrative minutes of the institution a Department of Mechanical Industries was established in 1884, and a Mr. Frederick Sims was recommended for the directorship.

Any person having data of Baton Rouge Junior College or Southern University at New Orleans are being asked to contact J. B. Cade at the University.

E. Franklin Frazier Wins MacIver Award

Defender P2
Chicago Ill.
Sat. 3-2-57

E. Franklin Frazier, professor and chairman of the Department of Sociology at Howard University, has won the $500 MacIver Award for 1956 for his book "Black Bourgeoise" which the Free Press of Glencoe, Ill. will publish March 18.

The prize is made biennally by the American Sociological Society for the book that it considers contributes the most to sociolgy.

The frthcoming volume deals with the rise of the new middle class among American Negroes.

The Week's Books

Courier P.2
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 3-2-57

Richard Wright Sees Spain

HAVING travelogued through Indonesia and West Africa, Richard Wright, the well known U. S. resident of Paris, has turned his attention to Spain, that violent, enigmatic, impoverished tail to Europe. In "Pagan Spain" (Harper, $4), he tells us what he saw, to whom he talked and what he concluded, but it is rather superficial stuff even though interestingly written. We learn something about Spain, but almost equally much about the author—as one always does with his books. Mr. Wright feels that Spain is more pagan than Catholic, and we learn about the contradictions and paradoxes that make it so, in his opinion. This paganism, coupled with almost universal hunger and rags, makes for a shocking sexual promiscuity to which Wright devotes many interesting pages. All in all, this is a readable book, but you don't feel that you have learned too much about Spain when you have finished it. (G. S. S.)

26b 1957

The Week's Books

Edited by George S. Schuyler

Photographing America's Tenth Man

AN EXCELLENT pictorial presentation of American Negro progress since Emancipation is "America's Tenth Man: The Negro Contribution to American Life," compiled and edited by Lucille Arcola Chambers, with foreword by UN Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge (Twayne Publishers, $7.50). Its 351 (9x12) pages are profusely illustrated with offset photographs showing chiefly what Negroes are doing today in law, government, the United Nations, medicine, education, housing, communications, arts, sports, recreation, labor, industry, business, farming, religion, etc. Among noted contributors to the text are James C. Evans, Atty. Cora T. Walker, Dean K. L. Downing of Howard U.; Dr. Frank S. Horne, Leigh Whipper, Fritz Pollard, Julius A. Thomas, George A. Beavers Jr., Henry Lee Moon and the late Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune. The work is not without some errors of fact and judgment, and in places the account is sketchy and uneven. Too, some extraneous material is lugged in which could have been omitted, and on occasion the mediocre is lumped indiscriminately with the mighty, but allowing for these shortcomings, it is a fine production.

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

From Slavery to Freedom

John Hope Franklin's monumental "From Slavery to Freedom" has just been reprinted in a new and expanded edition after ten years by Alfred A. Knopf ($7.50). It is a "must" for all those who want a comprehensive treatise on the Negro from early days to the present. This revised and enlarged edition, like its precursor not only gives the rich background, but is replete with intriguing asides, stimulating further reading. There are 28 illustrations and 639 pages with copious notes and index. This is one of the essential books by a distinguished Negro historian. Get it.

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

AMERICA'S TENTH MAN, compiled and edited by Lucille Arcola Chambers. Twayne Publishers, 31 Union Square West, N.Y. 351 pp. $7.50.

America's Tenth Man is a big picture book with the straightforward intention of showing the "colored man's contribution to American life today."

Mr. Redding

It is divided into several sections, including sections on government, education, science, the arts, etc.

The sections are comprehensive in the sense that they leave out no area of life in America in which colored people have endeavored to win recognition.

Each section is prefaced with an introduction or a summary by some well-known (James C. Evans, L. K. Downing, Frank Horne, Henry Lee Moon) some not - so - well known (George Beavers Sherman Briscoe, Cora Walker), and one dead (Mary McLeod Bethune), contributors.

* * *

A FOREWORD is contributed by Henry Cabot Lodge, American Ambassador to the United Nations, and in it he asserts that the "crude myths of racial domination with which communism has sought to besmirch America's image" are being dispelled.

The pictures Miss Chambers has chosen help to dispel. As picture go, most of them are not very good, and a first class photographer would blush with shame; but it was not the compiler's purpose merely to assemble good photographs.

Her purpose was to document the little-known record of the American colored man's achievement.

And the pictures do that, for, good or not as photographs, they represent people (and things) that in turn represent accomplishments which would not ordinarily come to attention.

* * *

AND THEREIN, it seems to this reviewer, lies the significance and the authority of the job Miss Chambers has done.

Here, she says in effect, are quiet people — colored people of bearing, of skill, of proved ability operating in positions that only yesterday no colored person could come near, and contributing, without fanfare, to that atmosphere of tacit, unremarkable acceptance which must prevail before democracy can fulfill itself.

It is only when people stop gawking at colored-Americans — or Chinese - Americans, or Jewish - Americans and other hyphenates—(as if they were strange wonders in the world) flying jets, engineering bridges, handling the complicated legal work of the Navy, or running public relations firms that one can say the really great day is here.

Miss Chambers' people are hastening that day—the (colored) city engineers, the disc jockeys, the reporters on white dailies, the architects, fancy bakers and ice cream makers. The pictures are great.

* * *

THE TEXT is something else again.

It speaks of the arts, for instance, without mentioning Jacob Lawrence; of popular fiction without mentioning Willard Motley; and of jazz without naming Sterling Brown, who is one of the great authorities on jazz.

There are numerous omissions of this sort. But perhaps one should not quarrel with the text too much, for it does not really distort after all—and the pictures for this kind of book are almost quite enough.

BOOKS

Documentary History of U. S. Negroes

AN EXCELLENT, inexpensive ($1.25) documentary history, "The Negro in the United States," by that veteran researcher, Dr. Rayford W. Logan of Howard University, has just been published by D. Van Nostrand Co. in 190 pages, with an index and select bibliography. Giving a succinct summary of Negro history from the familiar 1619 date to the present, the meat of the paper-covered book is the "Documents" section in which every major proclamation, constitutional amendment and court decision affecting race relations in this country is reprinted, ranging from Lincoln's proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, from which our freedoms stem, to the latest court decision of May 31, 1955. A most handy book to own.

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

PUPIL INTEGRATION BACKED IN CAPITAL

School Official Calls Program 'Miracle of Adjustment'— House Group Disputed

HASTY ACTION IS DENIED

Careful Preparation Cited— Problems in Discipline

Found Relatively Few

By BESS. FURMAN

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—The Washington school system's defense of its integration program was issued today. It was in effect an answer to a House of Representatives subcommittee report that had recommended a return to segregation.

The six-chapter philosophical and documented study titled "Miracle of Social Adjustment" was written by Carl F. Hansen, Assistant Superintendent of Schools. It was published by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in its Freedom Pamphlet series.

The study expanded Dr. Hansen's testimony of last September before the House subcommittee. At that time he said: "The integration program in this city has been a miracle of social adjustment."

In commenting on the study, Henry Edward Schultz, league chairman and a member of the Board of Higher Education of New York, declared that "Dr. Hansen's findings should serve to balance the one-sided and negative picture presented recently by the opponents of the integration program in Washington."

He noted that Dr. Hansen's data "was prepared before the Congressional group published its report last Dec. 28 and was not written as a rebuttal to the subcommittee's findings. Nevertheless, his own evaluation of the accomplishments of the integration program stand in strong contradiction to and offset the conclusions of the subcommittee."

He declared: "Dr. Hansen's findings convincingly answer the subcommittee's principal charges."

Preparation Noted

Dr. Hansen, the originator of the "four track system" under which high school students of this city proceed at their own learning rates, contended:

¶That desegregation had been prepared for generally in the nation's capital by fifteen years of swift social change, and specifically by a long-range community-wide project conducted by Hobart M. Corning, Superintendant of Schools.

¶That despite great efforts to provide an equal school system for Negro pupils prior to integration, Negro education opportunities were far below those of whites.

¶That disciplinary problems following desegregation were relatively low.

¶That present long-range plans would bring up pupil and teacher scholastic standards that had been lowered as the result of separation into two school systems by race:

¶That many charges against integration of the schools were stereotypes that may be disproved.

¶That the movement of Negroes to the city and whites to the suburbs has been no bigger than in other Northern cities. However, the statistics do show this shift has been more rapid since school integration. How much is responsible for it no one knows.

The hearings that brought forth the report were conducted last fall by the subcommittee of the House District of Columbia Committee, which was headed by Representative James C. Davis, Democrat of Georgia. The report was written by William Gerber, Memphis attorney.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People repeatedly charged the subcommittee was "stacked." Four Southern members of the subcommitte supported the attack on integration. The other members contended the majority report was biased.

Dr. Hansen started his social change chronology with the year of 1933 when Negroes were admitted to Federal picnic areas, golf courses, tennis courts and baseball diamonds. He told how the social scope for that race had widened so that by the time of the Supreme Court decision on segregation on May 17, 1954 the schools had become "an island in a sea of change."

The Davis subcommittee had charged the change was for too sudden, and with little preparation by school authorities.

In preparation for the change, Dr. Hansen said, the Board of Education in 1951 had issued a "Handbook on Intergroup Education," which was widely used in seminars, both of school teachers and citizens groups. These other major steps were taken:

¶The Board of Education invited community groups to submit in written or oral form suggestions on how to desegregate, and public hearings were held.

¶Superintendent Corning set up a staff study to devise a plan.

¶The Superintendent and Board of Education set up a system-wide program of intergroup education. On this groundwork, the Corning plan of desegregation was formulated and carried out. Television was used as a pre-integration tool, each race vis-ing the classes of the other.

Lumber," by Kenneth Pearson (Harper, $3.75). Comment later.

DE LESSEPS OF SUEZ: The Man and His Times, by Charles Beatty (Harper, $5.50). Comment later.

MATTER, MIND AND MAN: The Biology of Human Nature, by Edmund W. Sinnott (Harper, $3.50).

ASPECTS OF HUMAN EQUALITY, edited by Lyman Bryson, Clarence H. Faust, Louis Finkelstein and R. M. MacIver (Harper, $5).

GROWTH TOWARD FREEDOM, by William W. Biddle (Harper, $3).

EXPLORATIONS IN AWARENESS, by J. Samuel Bois (Harper, $3.50).

THE RADICAL TRADITION, 1763-1914, edited by S. MacCoby (New York University Press, $3.75).

POLITICAL THEORY, by G. C. Field (Barnes & Noble, $3.50).

43 NEGROES . . . 21 WHITES . . . 1 INDIAN

65 Executed In Past Year

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 +—The Federal Prison Bureau today reported that 65 executions were carried out by civil authorities in the United States during 1956—11 fewer than in 1955 and only 3 more than the record low of 62 in 1953.

This, the bureau said, marked a continuation of the trend toward less frequent use of the death penalty in America.

Six states accounted for 39, or 60 per cent, of the 65 executions. These were Mississippi with 8 executions, Florida and Texas with 7 each, Georgia and New York with 6 each, and California with 5.

Ohio and South Carolina had 4 each Kentucky 3, and Utah and Pennsylvania 2 each. There was one execution under federal authority, and one each in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado Louisiana New Jersey New Mexico North Carolina, Oklahoma Washington and West Virginia.

Of the 65 total, 52 were for murder, 12 for rape and 1 for kidnapping. The condemned prisoners included 43 Negroes, 21 whites and 1 American Indian, all males. Ages ranged from 18 to 59.

Electrocution was the method in 46 executions. Sixteen were by lethal gas. Utah used shooting in a double execution and one man was hanged in the State of Washington.

The bureau compiles civil data only, but noted it had been advised that the armed forces carried out no executions in 1956.

Books—Authors

In 1951 Anthony Sampson left England to become the white editor of a new Negro newspaper in Johannesburg. Instructed to forget about politics, kraals and folk-tales, he was told: "Give us jazz and film stars, man! We want Duke Ellington, Satchmo and hot dames! Yes, brother, anything American." Following these instructions, Mr. Sampson made The Drum a leading newspaper of Africa. He has written an account of his three and one-half years as editor. His book, entitled "Drum," will be published March 7 by Houghton, Mifflin.

Reviewed by B. H. Jarman

Professor of education and dean of the summer sessions at George Washington University.

EDUCATION FOR A NEW MORALITY. By Agnes E. Meyer. Volume 29 in the Kappa Delta Pi Series. Macmillan. $2.50.

"IT IS PAINFULLY clear," Mrs. Meyer writes "that the probability of another catastrophic war depends upon the formulation of a higher morality to which people of all nations and all religions can give assent. Unless we find a basis for ethical standards to which all can repair, whether Hindu, Moslem, Christian or nonbeliever, the possibility of international accord and a lasting peace is nonexistent."

Mrs. Meyer holds that the new science which has escaped from a mechanistic view of nature can be the road to a far higher and more universal religiosity than the world has yet achieved. The new science, mankind's only universal language, seeks to foresee and control the social consequences of automation and cybernetics. We must search for new truths, religious, scientific, social, economic and political.

THE IMPLICATIONS of Mrs. Meyer's thesis of universal morality based upon the new science are many. We must conquer the infantilism in our national character which leads us to suspect and hate those who differ from us in color and ideas. Our absolutists resent the search for new truths, whether religious or scientific. Chauvinistic nationalism, anti-intellectualism and religious dogmatism divide men both at home and abroad. Democracy's aims and methods must be as clearly stated, understood and practiced as those of communism's.

The public school is America's unique contribution to Western life and must play an important role in the war for survival. A people cannot be free and remain free unless their institutions are free. Our children must be given an education by teachers who understand the problems and issues of our day in schools where academic freedom is taken as a matter of course.

THE NEW education will prepare children to live in the world of tomorrow rather than the yesterday of the past. The new education will deal with facts, together with their understanding and implications. Much of the new education will be in the knowledge and application of the scientific method in the humanities, which will result in objective inquiry, suspended judgment and willingness to doubt all unproved hypotheses.

Our schools must produce citizens who are willing to plan and experiment socially. We must reconstruct a new society characterized by free men who have a love for life, humanity and truth.

EDUCATION FOR A NEW MORALITY is an important and controversial book. It should be read by every person concerned with the problem of survival in a divided world made increasingly small by technology. Further, it should become the subject of study by every discussion group in America.

DR. A. O. STEELE, professor of Religious Education at Johnson C. Smith university since 1932, is author of a new book, "The Bible and the Human Quest," published by the Philosophical Library of New York. Book was written as a text book for college students and for the general reader. An ordained minister in the Presbyterian church, Dr. Steele is active in many educational and religious organizations.

"Year Book and Guide to Southern Africa, 1957" ($3) and "Year Book and Guide to East Africa, 1957" ($3), published by H. W. Wilson Co., New York, N. Y., are two recognized reference books in their field which are indispensable to students of the great continent. Replete with facts, glossy colored maps, black-and-white outline maps, and seemingly limitless data about history, government, geography, climate, etc., their range is encyclopedic. Excellent buys.

(G. S. S.)

Albany State Dean Publishes Article

ALBANY, GA.—Science Education, a journal which is an official organ of the National Association for research in Science Teaching has published a provocative article in the area of Science by R. H. Simmons, Dean of Instruction at Albany State College.

Dean Simmons focuses attention on the growing need for additional emphasis on Science History and Philosophy as well as on current science knowledge. He calls on school administrators to examine closely their curricular offerings in light of this cogent information.

This release is in the Science Education's February, 1957 issue.

A Message On Rights

THE RACE QUESTION IN MODERN SCIENCE. A Symposium. 373 pp. A Whiteside Book. New York: Unesco —William Morrow. $5.

By ASHLEY MONTAGU

DURING the last half-dozen years Unesco, among its many other excellent publications, has issued some nine booklets designed to clarify those major and minor aspects of the race problem upon which the inquiring reader might seek illumination. Each of these booklets was written by an acknowledged authority in the field upon which he writes. The result was a most attractive series of booklets which, I have no doubt, have done good work throughout the world.

Each of these nine booklets has now been thoroughly revised, augmented and brought up-to-date as of 1956. Now published for the first time together between the covers of a single volume, they jointly make one of the most readable and informative books on race that has been published in recent years. Published together the power of the message which they have to carry is considerably increased.

That message is that human beings are entitled to equal rights for the development of their potentialities not because they are born equal but because they are human. Geoffrey Morant, the distinguished English physical anthropologist, argues forcibly for the probability of the existence of significant differences in the distribution of potentialities for mental traits in the different ethnic groups of men. In this view the respected English physical anthropologist stands virtually alone in this volume. His fellow contributors incline to interpret the evidence as not indicating the existence of such significant differences in the mental capacities of different ethnic groups.

HOWEVER this may be, together with his colleagues Mr. Morant stands four-square for the principle that equality as an ethical principle in no way depends upon the assertion that human beings or human groups are in fact equal in endowment. Furthermore, it is the unanimous agreement of scientific workers in this field that all the evidence is entirely opposed to the idea that some ethnic groups are so constituted as to require special treatment.

In the present volume it is both implicitly and explicitly made clear that to whatever ethnic group he may belong by the accident of birth the individual has a right to expect to be treated as a person in his own worth in virtue of the privilege which goes with having been born human. All the facts discussed in this book lead to that grand conclusion.

Clinical Study of Labor Unions

One of the most realistic, unusual and challenging critiques of American labor unions ever written is "The Labor Policy of the Free Society" by Sylvester Petro (Ronald Press, 339 p. $5). It is astonishing that for so many years writers have treated associations of workers as if they were sacred and could do no wrong, and as if they were synonymous with freedom and liberty. Employers were regarded as devils and labor leaders as saints, even by the lawmakers who were generally blind to the racketeering and corruption which permeate organized labor, and which too often make professions of democracy a grim joke. What was considered a blessing to society has too often become a curse, with the practices of many labor leaders being rem-

Miscent of Hitler, Mussolini or Capone.

Books Out Today

Non-Fiction

TO SEE THE DREAM, by Jessamyn West (Harcourt, Brace, $3.95). Comment today.

DR. LIVINGSTONE, I PRESUME?, by Ian Anstruther (Dutton, $3.95). A biography of Henry M. Stanley. Comment later.

BEERBOHM TREE: His Life and

26b 1957

The Week's Books

Edited by George S. Schuyler

How Ethiopia Is Governed

DR. William E. H. Howard, Ph. D., a brilliant American Negro scholar who spent much time in Ethiopia gathering material for his study of its government, has given us in "Public Administration in Ethiopia" a learned, instructive and interesting work. It is published by J. B. Wolters, Groenigen, Netherlands, but may be secured from Gregory Lounz, 11 E. 45th St., New York City, for $4.

This is a sympathetic, understanding but objective study of how an ancient group of feudal African states that were old in Solomon's time isolated from the rest of the world during most of their history by virtue of their geographic and geologic location, and rent by periodic civil wars, nevertheless maintained a spiritual and terrestrial unity unique in world history. This is the more amazing when it is considered that Ethiopians had no permanently located capital until Menelik II built Addis Ababa after the Adowa victory over the Italians in 1896. Before that the Negus Negusti (Emperor) and his vast entourage moved from place to place, province to province.

■

In a masterpiece of condensation, Dr. Howard telescopes this 2,000-year-old history into a few pages, acquaints us with the lasting influence of a Christian faith as old as Rome's, the religious laws based on the Bible, and the customs and traditions that have endured for milleniums, and which change but slowly.

However, Menelik II recognized the need for centralization, change and modernization, hence the capital of Addis Ababa with its palace and fine buildings. But it remained for Haile Selassie I to speed the process, which he stepped up from 1930 until the 1935 invasion by Italy, and speeded following his return to the country in 1942. A brilliant statesman and administrator holding autocratic powers and yet mindful of the wishes and rights of the people, he has in a few short years welded the 12 provinces into a highly contralized constitutional monarchy which is ahead of the people, but not too far ahead.

■

In some ways Ethiopian government resembles the French, in other ways the British, and in some ways the American, because the canny Emperor and his advisers have borrowed the most feasible methods from all three. New roads are fingering over the land, an Imperial Ethiopian Airlines has an airport in every province, schools dot the land and an elaborate judicial and administrative network reaches into every village. In a few more years this rich empire of the blacks will be one of the most advanced countries on earth. This book of Dr. Howard's details how it is being done. There are appendices, a bibliography and an index.

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER
New York

■

Recommended Reading

"Goodbye to Uncle Tom" by J. C. Furnas (Sloane Associates, $6) is a slashing expose of the stereotypes of Negroes which have bolstered Negrophobia, segregation and discrimination. Profusely illustrated with old photographs and sketches, replete with references and well indexed.

HANDSEL G. BELL
Albany, Calif.

■

"A Wreath for Udomo" by Peter Abrahams (Knopf, $3.95), a truly great novel by an outstanding African native writer about the disillusionment and destruction of a tribal leader who sacrificed his friends and loves to save his people, and is then destroyed by them. No punches are pulled in this exciting picture of England and Africa.

J. SCHUYLER
New York

Race Issue Clarified in 'The Voice'

Reviewed by Glenda Dawedeit
Book Editor

THE VOICE AT THE BACK DOOR. By Elizabeth Spencer. McGraw-Hill. $3.95.

NO CULTURE on earth, including the Chinese, is more difficult for outlanders to grasp than that of our own Deep South. For, like those Oriental countries which Occidentals have long admitted themselves unable to fathom, the South complicates all normal human dilemmas with an intricate caste system and an elaborate ritual hypocrisy.

Both are brilliantly designed to protect against invasion; quite accidentally, they prevent understanding, too.

Of the comparatively small number of writers equipped by birth to know this elusive culture, an even smaller number have been endowed with the qualities which would enable them to describe it accurately. Perception, detachment, some humor (the only alternative to anger, which would destroy the picture like a stone thrown into a mirror), and finally, the great technical skill necessary to record the South's inherent contradictions and still keep the account credible to the rational, non-Southern mind.

ELIZABETH SPENCER, in this her third novel, establishes herself as one of this doubly chosen few. Her seemingly discursive, yet always well controlled narrative unrolls as smoothly as Southern conversation.

By the time it has unrolled all the way, scarcely a detail of small-town life has been omitted; not even a sociologist flanked by two Gallup pollsters could tell much more about Lacey, Miss. Yet the facts have all been imbibed as easily as planter's punch.

As a novel of manners, somewhat in the Glasgow manner, this novel would be distinguished enough. But Miss Spencer has attempted something much harder; she has undertaken to explain "the so-called race question" (as one of her best Negro characters calls it).

That is hard for anyone to do nowadays, without shouting. Miss Spencer never once raises her voice, but more than any other current commentator she has made it clear why the so-called question exists, and to what extent it really is a problem. This is quite an accomplishment, not only for a Southern writer, but for any writer.

$3.50). A humorous novel.

THE DARWIN READER, selected and edited by Marston Bates and Philip S. Humphrey (Scribner, $6.75). Excerpts from the writings of Charles Darwin.

THE GHOST TOWNS OF WYOMING, by Mary Lou Pence and Lola M. Homsher (Hastings House, $7.50). Pictorial history.

THE NEGRO AND SOUTHERN POLITICS: A Chapter of Florida History, by H. D. Price, introduction by William C. Carleton (New York University, $5). A study.

English Textbook First By Negro Since 1930 Books Today

BALTIMORE, Md. —(ANP) — The first English textbook published by a Negro scholar in more than 20 years will be released shortly with the publication of a work by two Morgan State College professors.

Dr. Nick Aaron Ford professor and head of the department of English, and Walter E. Turpin, associate professor, have just signed a contract with G. P. Putnam's Sons for the publication of their book "Remedial English for College Students."

The text, the work of five years, was initally developed by the authors for use in sub-freshman and remedial English courses at the college and is designed to assist in the teaching of "the minimum essentials of correct writing to students whose backgrounds in grammar and composition are not ably deficient."

Negro scholars have had only a handful of their books published as texts and most of these have been anthologies. Not since Benjamin Brawley produced "A Short History of the English Drama" and a "Course in Freshman English" in the '20's and '30's has there been a text developed in this field by a Negro author.

Dr. Ford disclosed today that the authors plan to send their book to Putnams in June and that their contract calls for its being published within a nine-month period subsequet to Aug. 31.

The authors are planning a complete revision of the book, which was initially printed in 1953 and which has been used continually for the past four years as a text in the remedial English classes at Morgan.

Books Published Today

A WATCHER ON THE RHINE: An Appraisal of Germany Today, by Brian Connell (Morrow, $4).

CHRISTIANITY AND WORLD ISSUES, by T. B. Maston (Macmillan, $5).

FREDERIC BANCROFT, Historian, by Jacob E. Cook, introduction by Allan Nevins (University of Oklahoma, $4). Biography, with three hitherto unpublished essays on "The Colonization of American Negroes from 1801 to 1865." by Frederic Bancroft.

Patai. The information in each volume has been assembled from published sources, unpublished manuscripts and original field work, some of it from languages few Americans read.

E. Franklin Frazier, author of "The Negro in the United States," has two books scheduled for publication this season. One is "Black Bourgeoisie," which the Free Press of Glencoe, Ill., will issue March 18. It is a study of the rise of the new middle class among American Negroes. The other is "Race and Culture Contacts in the Modern World," a study that Knopf will issue April 22. Mr. Frazier's "Black Bourgeoisie" recently received the $500 biennial MacIver Award from the American Sociological Society as the best contribution to the progress of sociology.

THE BELIEVERS, by Janice Holt Giles (Houghton Mifflin, $3.75). Novel set in a Kentucky Shaker community.

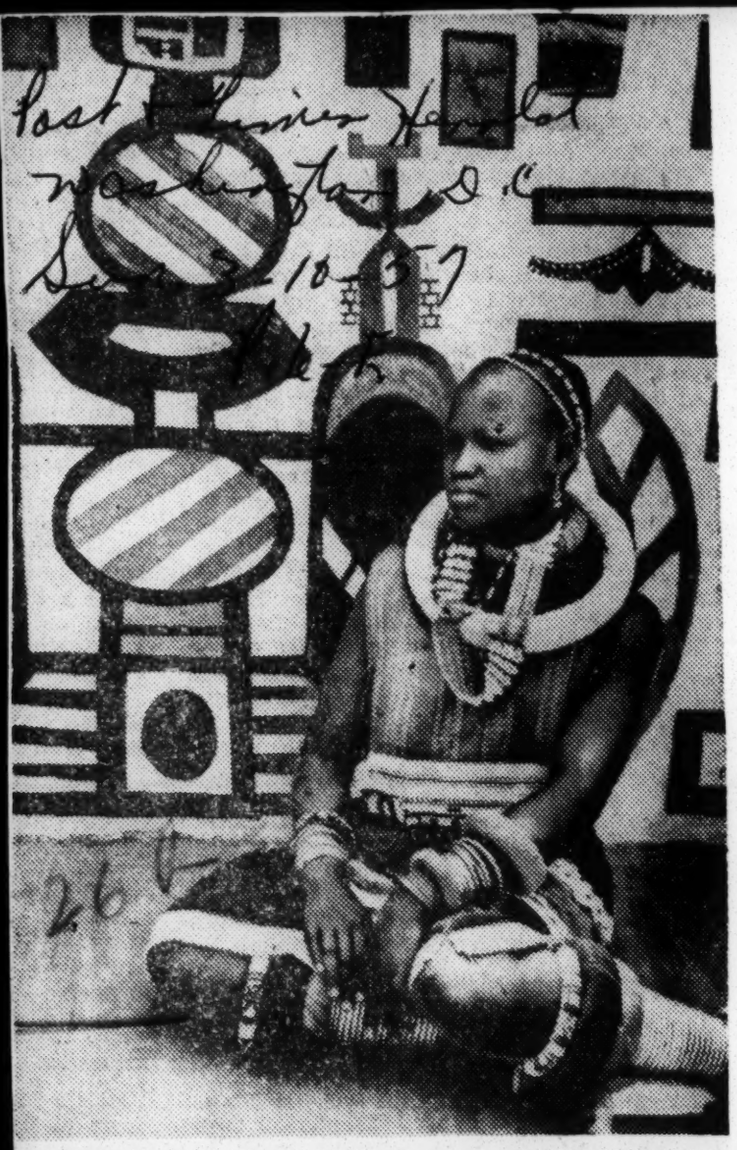
THE ESSENTIAL LIFE, by Stephen Berrien Stanton (Richard R. Smith, West Rindge, N. H., $2.50). Spiritual guidance.

THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES, by E. Franklin Frazier (Macmillan, $8.50). Revised edition of a book first published in 1949.

COMPANY Q, by Richard O'Connor (Doubleday, $3.95). A Civil War novel.

CRISIS IN HIGHER EDUCATION, by Charles P. Hogarth, introduction by Ernest V. Hollis (Public Affairs Press, Washington, $1). A pamphlet.

GARMENT OF PRAISE, by Helen Frazee-Bower (Bruce Humphries, Boston, $2.75). A collection of religious sonnets and lyrics.



South Africa is a beautiful and much-photographed land about which much has been written. SOUTH AFRICA IN TRANSITION, by Alan Paton and Dan Weiner (Scribner's), from which the photograph of a Nbdele woman and her decorated house above is taken, adds some good pictures to the many available elsewhere, but neither the pictures nor text are as good as the subject deserves. SOUTHERN AFRICA by A. W. Wells (Dutton), a revised edition of a generally authoritative and encyclopedic guidebook, does a more creditable job of describing the country while eschewing any comment on racial and social problems. These problems are analyzed by C. W. De Kiewiet, president of the University of Rochester, in THE ANATOMY OF SOUTH AFRICAN MISERY (Oxford).—Jefferson Murphy.

New Book Pits Science Against Race Prejudice

A dispassionate, objective primer against race prejudice written from the point of view of the scientist has been published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization under the title "**The Race Question in Modern Science.**"

By presenting in book form the series of nine pamphlets published by Unesco over the past five years on this subject, "The Race Question in Modern Science" marshals under one cover the arguments of all branches of science, from sociology to biology, against race prejudice.

"Racial doctrine is the outcome of a fundamentally anti-rationalist system of thought and is in glaring conflict with the whole humanist tradition of our civilization," states a foreword to the book. "The virulence with which this ideology has made its appearance in the present century is one of the strangest and most disturbing phenomena of the great revolution of our time.

The foreword adds that "race hatred and conflict thrives on scientifically false ideas" — and then the authors of the nine chapters of "**The Race Question in Modern Science**" proceed to dissect these ideas from a scientific standpoint.

Ghana Has A Champion Of Freedom

Reviewed by Horace Mann Bond

President of Lincoln University, which Kwame Nkrumah attended during his American sojourn.

GHANA: The Autobiography of Kwame Nkrumah. Nelson. Illustrated. $5.

THIS IS THE thrilling account of how an African Nationalist came up from a mud-and-wattles hut to lead the former colony of the Gold Coast in West Africa to independence as the country of Ghana on March 6, 1957.

This deceptively simple book, in direct, easy-to-read prose, is a portent. It is a description of the mechanics by which the center of gravity in human affairs is shifting—perhaps has already shifted—East by South of its former location in the power centers of Western civilization.

Besides the author's charm, which helps explain his success in leading a new nation to independence with a minimum of violence, one feels that here is a new type of world mind, neither "Eastern" nor "Western" nor even "African" in the sense of the usual stereotypes, or even alliances. This is not Cecil Rhodes or Winston Churchill, though the man is as energetic as the one and as good a public speaker as the second. This is not Woodrow Wilson or Franklin D. Roosevelt, although he was once a college instructor.

Kwame Nkrumah's education in "democracy" far excelled that of Wilson in depth and breadth; and the Common Man is truly Nkrumah's friend because he has been, and is one of them, himself. This is neither Marx nor Lenin nor Chou En-lai; intellectual enough to have steeped himself in the writings of Plato, Marx, Hegel, and Schopenhauer, this man has washed dishes, been a bellhop and a welder, and held, for 10 years, a membership card in the Maritime Workers Union. Nor is this Nehru or Gandhi; he has utterly emancipated himself from his culture.

This is Kwame Nkrumah, who says that "my God is a very personal God and can only be reached direct"; who gives as his creed that, "I am a non-denominational Christian and a Marxist Socialist and I have not found any contradiction between the two"; who left Africa for study in the United States in 1935, tearfully smiling as his Catholic-converted mother told him, "May God and your ancestors guide you"; and who left America in 1945, seeing the Statue of Liberty through a mist of tears, and thinking, "You have opened my eyes to the true meaning of Liberty; I shall never rest until I have carried your message to Africa."

IN SHORT, THIS MAN is an entirely new kind of world citizen.

Simple? He has lived, worked, succeeded, and now writes with a Lincolnian simplicity. Steadily persistent toward the goal of freedom for all Africa, the book casts a portentous shadow on the shape of things to come, for Africa; but also, for the world. "I have never regarded," he concludes the book by saying, "the struggle for the independence of the Gold Coast as an isolated incident but always as a part of a general world historical pattern . . . There is so much more beyond."

Negro Middle Class Make-Believe World

Reviewed by Ira De A. Reid
Professor of Sociology at Haverford College

BLACK BOURGEOISIE: The Rise of a New Middle Class in the United States. By E. Franklin Frazier. Free Press, Glencoe, Ill. $4.

"BLACK BOURGEOISIE" is, in Prof. Frazier's capable hands, a euphemism for Negro middle class groups who are neither gentlemen nor peasants but who, because they are not able to share fully in the world of reality—to which they overadjust as "exaggerated Americans"—have compensated for this denial by building a world of make-believe in which they are becoming nobody suffering from "nothingness."

The book is an acidulous treatment of the problems faced by a racial group conceived in a culture which preaches the idea of equality, but engenders the reality of inequality. The bourgeoisie becomes the shadow.

They have been unable to develop great wealth through their racially proscribed economic institutions. Their most effective economic activities are related to the Negro press and the "drippings" from American philanthropy. They have neither political nor social power. They have renounced the religious, social and racial practices of the traditional Negro community. They have exploited the Negro masses. They remain unacceptable to the wider American community.

As a result, the Negro middle class, poor and powerless, develops insecurities because of its frustrations, guilt feelings and self-hatred and escapes into the delusions of status and the questionable security offered by "society," poker, sex and alcohol. Its most important quest is for status exemplified in conspicuous consumption—a sort of racial potlatch.

ALL OF THIS is, and leads to, what Prof. Frazier calls "nothingness" and self-hate. This sort of null hypothesis neither requires nor provides an answer or a solution to the problem posed in the first half of the book. The author is perfectly satisfied in dismissing it all as "nothingness." Had he wished to do so, he certainly could have continued the analysis by pointing out that the group did at least find a temporary answer to its search for status, whether he likes it or not and whether or not the culture defines the resolution as "good."

It is to be regretted, of course, that Robert Park's "lady among the races" now finds herself wooed by neither gentlemen nor peasants but by nobodies with neither content nor significance, suffering from nothingness. But what is a lady to do? In the language of Heine, she had to make a choice, to go one way or another, for to "stand at the crossroads" required more strength than she possessed.

WITHAL, THIS is a trenchant and acerbic analysis of the underside of group behavior in our racially bifurcated society. Whether it is read with passion or reason, with pity or glee one cannot escape the challenge which it hurls at American behavior and values, noting not only what happens to the American community because of the situation, but what these restrictions, the racial oppression and discrimination, have caused the Negro middle class to do to itself.

lin (Yale University, $6.50).

THE LYRE AND THE CROWN, new translations from the Greek by Marguerite Stevens Foster (Vantage, $2.50). Collection of Greek lyrics.

THE MEGSTONE PLOT, by Andrew Garve (Harper, $2.95). Novel of suspense.

THE RACE QUESTION IN MODERN SCIENCE (Whiteside Book: Morrow, $5). A symposium published by arrangement with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

GAS (I): A Play in Five Acts, by Georg Kaiser, translated by Herman Scheffauer, introduction by Victor Lange (Frederick Ungar, $2.25). Volume in the Milestones of Thought series.

SEEKING TO BE CHRISTIAN IN RACE RELATIONS, by Benjamin E. Mays (Friendship Press, cloth $1.50, paper-bound $1).

The Week's Books

Edited by George S. Schuyler

Seeker of the Political Kingdom

GHANA. The Autobiography of Kwame Nkrumah. Illustrated. 302 pp. New York: Thomas Nelson and Sons. $5.

By GEORGE H. T. KIMBLE

LAST Wednesday the British Colony and Protectorate of the Gold Coast became the "free, sovereign and independent" state of Ghana. Of the many who have cause for satisfaction in the creation of the Negro state, none has more than Dr. Kwame Nkrumah. Born and raised in humble surroundings, by turns teacher, soap factory worker, ship's steward, lecturer, preacher, journalist, politician, prisoner and Prime Minister, Nkrumah has worked his passage to power against great odds. In "Ghana" he tells us the gripping story of this forty-seven-year passage.

The style of the telling is patterned less on Marx, whose follower he still claims to be, than on Churchill, for whose views, on colonialism at least, he shows no great sympathy. It is terse and pungent, lucid and economical.

No less affecting is his humanity. It might be thought that one who had suffered the customary frustrations of the Negro in the United States and the United Kingdom, who had been subject all his life to the discipline of poverty and alien rule, and who had experienced the humiliation of imprisonment would be tempted to "get his own back" when he came to power. But not so. The day after Nkrumah was released from prison in 1951, he said of his "jailer," Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, Governor of the colony: "He is a man with a strong sense of justice and fair play, with whom I could easily be friends." And Nkrumah is as interested in the welfare of a former Philadelphia landlady as in that of his own Accra household, and as much touched by a Dutch ship captain's toast as by the acclaim of 100,000 fellow countrymen.

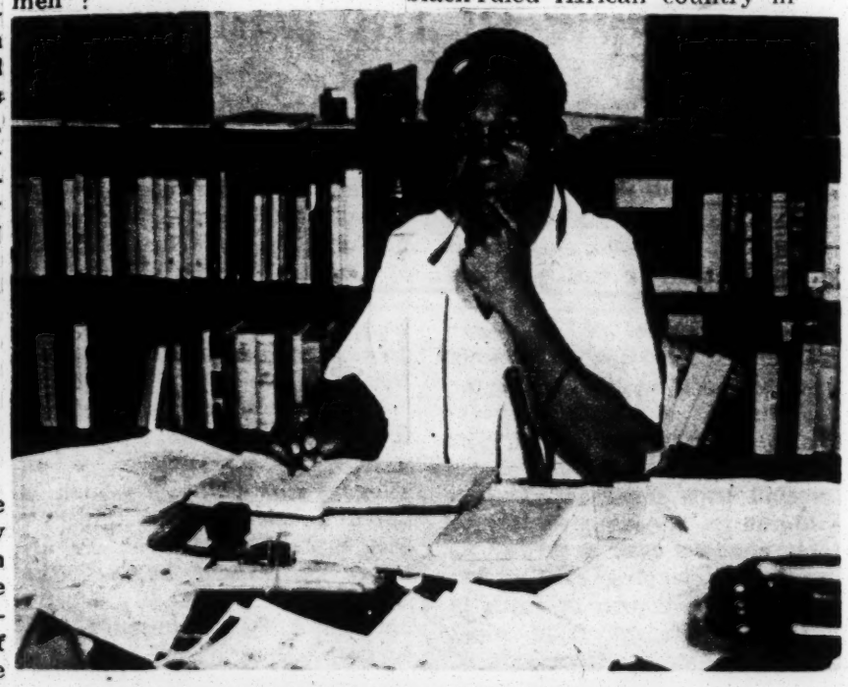
Mr. Kimble is Director of the Twentieth Century Fund's Survey of Tropical Africa.

At the same time he is nothing if not a visionary. As he sees it, his business is "to seek first the political kingdom," and having obtained it, to make it the symbol of hope for the still non-self-governing peoples of Africa. And more than a symbol. For let no one think that, having exchanged "servitude in tranquillity" for "self-government with danger," the Convention People's party (which Nkrumah founded) has ended its crusading days. Now comes the task of building a "united, free and independent West Africa," for it is Nkrumah's conviction that only by so doing would "we * * * be able to hold our own in the world, [and] demand respect from other nations because we would have force behind us."

This may well prove a longer and less attractive crusade. Unity is a peculiar plant. It does better, seemingly, in the stiff winds of colonialism than in the relaxing air of freedom. Where six years ago there was virtually no opposition to the Convention People's party, today there are no less than five opposition parties holding thirty-two out of the 104 seats in the Legislative Assembly; and in two sections of the country these parties carried the vote in the last election. That is not unusual in parliamentary democracies, of course.

If this can happen in a country of 92,000 square miles and less than 5,000,000 people, what sort of unity may Nkrumah expect to forge out of more than 1,500,000 square miles, and more than 60,000,000 people with the curse of Babel on them? One can understand Nkrumah's impatience with "uncooperative minorities," but is it not part of the freedom he and his colleagues have fought for and won, the freedom to remain disunited and, if need be, uncooperative?

One can but hope that in the coming days Nkrumah will remain as mindful of the constraints of sovereignty as of its opportunities. And there is good ground for the hope, for on that day of destiny in July, 1953, when he introduced a motion in the Assembly for independence did he not exhort his fellow legislators (using the language of another great patriot) "to bring the dispositions that are lovely in private life into the service and conduct of the commonwealth, so to be patriots as not to forget we are gentlemen"?



Kwame Nkrumah in his study.

Village in northern Ghana.

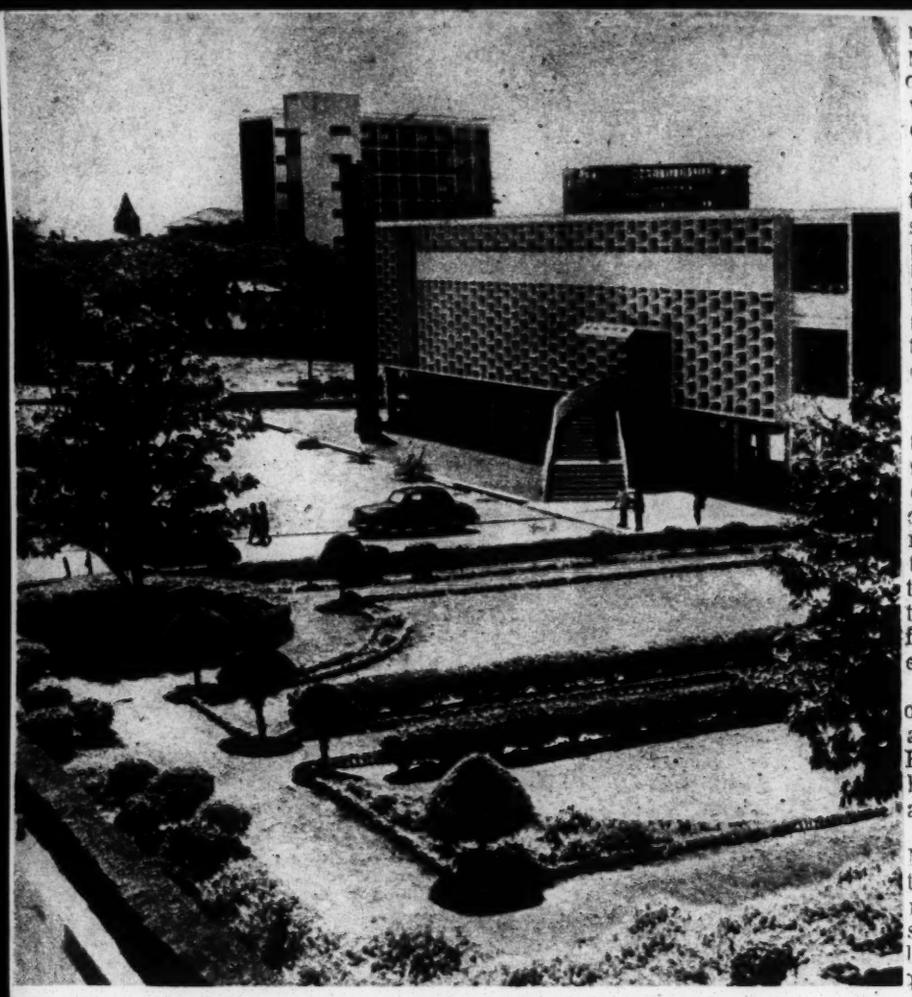
"Show Boy" Makes Good

A POOR Gold Coast student who spent 10 years in U. S. colleges and nearly three more in London disputation and agitation becomes this week the Prime Minister of the first black-ruled African country in the British Commonwealth. He has written his story in "Ghana: The Autobiography of Kwame Nkrumah" (Thomas Neyson and Sons, New York. 302 p. Illustrated. $5).

Told in rather pedestrian manner it is withal a remarkable tale of a life that only became remarkable a decade ago when Nkrumah returned by invitation of the political heads of the United Gold Coast Convention to spur the drive for self-government of the most advanced colony in West Africa. How he muscled in and took over this moderate movement and made it a mass organization bearing striking resemblance to national socialism, fascism and sovietism is the burden of most of this very self-revealing book.

A former school teacher who wanted to become a priest, Nkrumah has much of both in him. Egotist, Marxist and misogynist, ascetic, schemer and dreamer, a man whose mentors were Karl Marx, Harold Lasky and the London Daily Worker, he is at once complex and naive. While he disavows Communist connections, he has copied Red techniques and has similar totalitarian objectives.

Setting up youth organizations, party schools and newspapers while inflaming the poor, the youth and the women by his zealotry, he has made European socialist tactics pay off. Lacking both charity and tolerance, a firm disciplinarian compelling strict obedience from his followers, a prodigious worker with no time for women or frivolity, Nkrumah would run rough-shod over tribal traditions and customs to establish a centralized state. Ultimately he hopes to see a West African federation of Negro states, perhaps an empire, reviving the glories of ancient Ghana. One can well believe one of his Convention Peoples Party members who remarked: "After all Kwame Nkrumah's actions and views confirm this."



The Central Library at Accra, capital of Ghana.

However, it probably takes this kind of strong man to whip new states together.—GEORGE S. SCHUYLER.

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A Newsman's South Africa

Anthony Sampson's "Drum" (Houghton Mifflin, Boston. $3.50. Illustrated) is unique in that it is an intimate report on Johannesburg, the South African metropolis, from the angle of an active editor of an African newspaper with an all-African staff and published for Africans. Mr. Sampson, a white Oxford alumnus fresh from college, was invited by wealthy Abe Bailey (white) to assume the editorial post.

In his three years he became intimately acquainted with all of the complex native, colored and white groups; the murderous, mysterious, impoverished black slums; the marvels of miscegenation in a land where it is forbidden, the comedies and tragedies of "passing," the almost incredible Negrophobia of the Boar Nationalists that has wrought the miracle of non-white unity where there once was mutual suspicion, prejudice, hatred and strife.

All this is told with sympathy, quiet humor, sometimes indignation but always objectivity, which makes the book all the more devastating. The prodigies performed by alert black reporters make exciting reading.—GEORGE S. SCHUYLER.

■

Frazier's "Negro" Revised

In 1949, the monumental, "The Negro in the United States" by Dr. E. Franklin Frazier appeared, and now, seven years later, comes a revision Macmillan. $8.50). Encyclopedic in content it makes a fairly good reference work, even though its up-to-date facts are too often inaccurate, notably in discussing the Negro press.—G. S. S.

New Book Of Poems Points Way To World Brotherhood

HOLLYWOOD. —(ANP) — Currently being reviewed by Andy Razaf, noted poet and song composer, "Autumn Leaves," by Edna Shane Bailey, is just off the press, as the result of the life work of a true lover of nature a devoted wife, and the mother of three children.

But for the debt of mother-love she cherished and the God-given task of rearing them to adulthood, she could have put her collection of poems before the eyes of the public years ago, but all who have had the privilege of reading "Autumn Leaves," express the thought that it could not have been offered, at a better time.

It has come into a world of strife, race hatred, greed, jealousy, and the ruthless lust to kill, such as mankind has never before been enmeshed in during his whole existence on the earth. Evil forces mighty and dangerous in their material strength, are seeking to turn their fellowmen away from the nobler things of life and even from acknowledgement of the existence of God himself.

But if the world as a whole could only nourish the kindness of heart, and the brotherhood of man as Edna Bailey sees them, it would be bettered, its rawness cooled and healed like a soothing balm.

Written on the family farm at Martha, Tenn., she has captured the beauty of the forest-adorned mountains, the music of their streams, the songs of myriad bird-life, the gaudy-hued flowers, the quiet peacefulness of their silences so conducive to thought and reflections. If you love good reading, by all means get a copy.

Reviewed by Carl F. Stover
Political scientist with the Agriculture Department.

THE AMERICAN CONSCIENCE. By Roger Burlingame. Knopf. $6.75.

ROGER BURLINGAME inquires here into our collective moral character and the processes by which it was shaped. With consummate skill developed through a lifetime of study and writing, he examines 300 years of American history, searching out those peculiar circumstances and events which have guided our spiritual growth as a people. The result is a provocative review of our national morality, based on the ethical judgments we have made upon ourselves.

Burlingame

The book begins with the assumption that the American character is different. Isolation, the frontier and abundant natural wealth have made it so. In the course of our national development, this familiar trilogy has emerged repeatedly to mold religion, philosophy, politics, economics—in fact, all of our society. More than any established code or set of ideas, these forces have produced what Roger Burlingame calls "the American conscience."

In our history, this conscience appears not as one, but many. There is no fixed code. To support and justify our actions in conquering and exploiting a continent, we Americans have embraced disparate standards. Tyranny and freedom, slavery and equality, imperialism and anti-colonialism, puritanism and sexual freedom—all have had their day of national favor. Consistency appears only in the appeal to morality, not in the standards applied.

THUS, THIS book suggests that our social development has been limited by forces which,, in general, we have been unable to escape. They have made us a Nation of moralizers without morality, appealing to values that will vindicate our actions and sometimes distorting them in the process.

The author attempts, without complete success, to find the roots of this pattern in Colonial times. The early immigrants, facing a wilderness continent populated with hostile tribes, found a rigid moral system essential for social control and the justification of their activities. With changing needs, this moral standard became less effective. Ultimately, it changed, absorbing new ideas and adjusting old ones in a standard more appropriate to the times.

Throughout our history, this process appears to repeat itself many times, complementing and supporting the social and political development of the Nation. The "provincial conscience," with its roots in religious beliefs born of Old World grievances, gave way to diverse and more lenient standards, strongly influenced by European ideas. With the Revolution came a new moral hegemony built around ideas of human liberty and national destiny. This last led naturally to the spirit of manifest destiny, undergirding the continental conquest.

The Civil War made evident the existence of regional moral differences, which found their resolution in the remorse that overtook victor and vanquished following the excesses of war and reconstruction. The "national conscience" which thus emerged has itself changed as new problems of international involvement and massed wealth excited the imagination of an energetic people.

Perhaps this pattern is particularly American. Perhaps it is only the normal process of social change, operating independent of nations, but hastened in our case by the growth of technology.

IT IS TO BE regretted that Roger Burlingame fails to treat the contemporary scene. Except for some early assertions that our heritage has left us with moral ideas out of touch with present-day reality, he does not interpret our recent experience. For those concerned with "the moral crisis of our time" he merely provides the worthwhile observation that we have had such crises before.

Essentially, this book is a distillation of the author's long years of digging in America's past. It leaves much unsaid, and the accounts are sometimes all too brief and arbitrary and general for a cautious mind. One wonders whether "the American conscience" exists at all, and, if it does, whether Roger Burlingame has described it. But despite all of this, the value of these mature reflections cannot be denied, nor can the pleasure in reading them.

26b 1957

Reserve Information Pamphlet On Service

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat 1-5-57

A new pocket size informational pamphlet -- It's Your Choice -- soon will be distributed to high schools and secondary schools, vocational counsellors and community leaders throughout the country, Carter L. Burgess, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Personne land Reserve), announced today.

The result of a joint Department of Defense and Advertising Council public service effort, the publication outlines more than 30 choices of military programs currently offered to young men 17 to 34 who have a military obligation and who have not yet received their draft call. The publication is directed not only to the military age group but also to teachers, parents and community leaders.

A tear-out postcard is provided in the pamphlet to enable the reader to obtain detailed information on any of the choices offered by the individual Military Service.

"Any physically qualified young man between the ages of 17 and 34 can volunteer, provided he has not already received a draft call," Mr. Burgess explained.

"As a volunteer, the young man may select his branch of service and often the time of reporting and length of active service that will best fit his civilian plans. In many cases he also can indicate the field of training he desires. Thus a volunteer may have the chance, while fulfilling his military obligation to enhance his own value in the eyes of his employer," Mr. Burgess said.

Besides providing the design and format for the Department of Defense pamphlet, the Advertising Council also will arrange early in 1957 a coordinated radio-television, newspaper and magazine campaign to publicize the booklet and its message.

New Books For Jazz Fans

News & Observer
Raleigh, N.C.
Sun 1-6-57

THE HEART OF JAZZ. By William Grossman and Jack Ferrell. New York University Press, New York. Illustrated. 315 pages. $6.50.

GUIDE TO JAZZ. By Hughes Panassie and Madeleine Gautier. Introduction by Louis Armstrong. Translated by Desmond Flower. Edited by A. A. Gurwitch. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. Illustrated. 312 pages. $4.

Jazz is being heard these days by a good many people—those who buy long-playing records and those who listen to certain radio shows; there is almost none on TV—and so it's reasonable to assume there is a fairly sizeable audience for the books being written about it. Lots of books are being written about it. These two will be of special interest to buffs who are partial to oldtime jazz.

"The Heart of Jazz," put together by a magazine writer and a commerce professor at N.Y.U. views the music as a miniature battlefield in which antagonistic spiritual and psychological attitudes fight for supremacy.

Like New Orleans.

Discerningly distinguished are the religious, the humanistic, the classical, the romantic, the sentimental, the atavistic, and the neo-classical tendencies of the music. Partial to "New Orleans" jazz, which they find healthy and optimistic, the authors also examine the more modern and progressive "schools," but these they find characterized by novelty and complexity.

It is a generally good, but not always lucid, discussion of traditional jazz. But the section on modern, experimental jazz reveals that the authors not only dislike it; they know scarcely anything about it.

"Guide to Jazz" was written primarily by the French authority, Hughes Panassie. His book is made up of scores of brief biographies of the great and near-great among jazzmen, and the entry quoted here is typical:

WILCOX, EDDIE (EDWIN) Piano, arranger, band leader. b. Method, N. C., 1909. Played with Jimmie Lunceford 1926-47; after Lunceford's death he directed the band, first with Joe Thomas, then alone. Wilcox's talent as a pianist is somewhat limited (although he recorded some good choruses, such as Since My Best Girl Turned Me Down 1934); but he is an excellent arranger who wrote some fine orchestrations for Lunceford, including Sleepy Time Gal, I'm Nuts About Screwy Music (1935); I'll See You In My Dreams, Honest And Truly (1937).

The critic also identifies and describes some of the best jazz classics, explains the role of every instrument in a band, defines musical terms, and conveys his frank, forthright opinions on present-day as well as classical jazz.

Good For Rambling.

It's a book that's fun to ramble through, the way you might browse around in Fowler's "A Dictionary of Modern English Usage." But it's informative only up to a point; that point being about 1930. Neither bop nor swing are given their due. And the younger generation of jazz fans are apt to get upset over his curt dismissal of their favorite "modern jazz" musicians. He kisses off pianist Dave Brubeck, for example, with 10 lines, and has nothing constructive to say about the famed alto saxophonist, Charlie Parker.

A better balanced, more complete reference book is Leonard Fether's "The Encyclopedia of Jazz," with its yearly supplements.

RAYMOND LOWERY.

Terror Against Terror

New York
Sun 1-6-57

MAU MAU MAN-HUNT: The Adventures of the Only American Who Has Fought the Terrorists in Kenya. By William W. Baldwin. Illustrated. 252 pp. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.95.

By JOHN BARKHAM

THOSE readers who recoiled from the savage atavism of Robert Ruark's recent novel of Kenya, "Something of Value," had better brace themselves before opening this book by William Baldwin of Evanston, Ill. It supplies the basis of fact which underlay Ruark's fiction. As such, it makes grim and sometimes grisly reading, even for this reviewer, who has heard of Mau Mau atrocities at first hand. What enhances the book's value is the chilling casualness with which Mr. Baldwin writes about the bloodletting. Where Ruark, as visitor, was properly horrified at what he learned, Baldwin, as an arm of the law, came to look on man-hunts as all in the day's work. Surrounded by so much callousness and brutality, he admits, some of it rubbed off on him.

The book is, in fact, as much a psychological revelation as the chronicle of adventure its author meant it to be. Whether intentionally or not, he discloses not only what the Mau Mau did to their victims but also what they unconsciously did to their pursuers.

When Baldwin joined the Kenya Police in June, 1954, he was the first and only American to do so. Footloose and fancy-free, not long out of college, he was working his way round the world, as so many young men are wont to do these days. Landing in Mombasa after a rough steerage trip from India, he grabbed the chance of earning enough money in the police to pay his passage back to Europe. The moment was hardly propitious. The colony was in the grip of the murderous Mau Mau rebellion. In the heart of the capital city, Nairobi, Baldwin found civilians drinking tea with one hand and cradling a sub-machine gun in the other. "Everyone lived by and with a gun. You couldn't tell whether the Kikuyu who served your soup at dinner hadn't decapitated the Smith baby last week."

Once in uniform, young Baldwin soon learned to see the situation as the Kenya colonists did. "I looked on the Mau Mau as diseased animals which, if left alive, were a constant menace to the community." The chief hideouts of the Mau Mau were deep in the Aberdare Forest, and it was here that the periodical sweeps took place. These sweeps were like Indian tiger hunts, in which a line of beaters drives the game into the guns of the hunters. In Kenya the two lines were closed at either end, so that the human quarry could be compressed into an ever-decreasing rectangle.

MR. BALDWIN describes it all with unsparing frankness. It must have been trying work, those long hours of waiting or stalking, often at night and in bad weather. Sometimes the patrols blacked their faces, donned tattered clothing, and infiltrated Mau Mau groups, whom they killed in hand-to-hand combat. After a few weeks of this, the young American was reporting laconically: "I sighted carefully and put a slug through his eye." "I quickly put a couple of rounds in his head to relieve his agony and he relaxed instantly." "I drew out my pistol and shot him in the groin." "I thanked him for his cooperation, then shot him twice through the head."

Mr. Baldwin spent just over a year tracking down Mau Mau before the State Department pressured him into quitting. In fairness to him, one may concede that the Mau Mau terror had reached the stage where it could be wiped out only by the white man's counter-terror. But the cure is just as appalling to read about as the disease. I hope Mr. Baldwin has since settled down to a quiet desk job somewhere in his own country and is able to forget some of the things he was required to do in Kenya in the line of duty.

Mr. Barkham, writer and lecturer on Africa, visited the Mau Mau country last summer.

Gr Plateau, Pr. 31; Lon (Gen Press, Denver, Colo., $2.75).

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN SCHOOL INTEGRATION? by Harold C. Fleming and John Constable (Public Affairs Committee, 25 cents, pamphlet).

The Decision to Remain

Times Book Rev

GENTLE KNIGHT: My Husband, Walter White. By Poppy Cannon. Illustrated. 309 pp. New York: Rinehart & Co. $3.95.

By J. C. FURNAS

THIS is a widow's account of a "mixed" marriage that, from any biologically rational point of view, was no such thing. So it spells out several of the many illuminating paradoxes born of the late Walter White's famous, deliberate decision to remain in his parents' pseudo-racial caste.

Studying Mr. White's fair skin and hair, blue eyes and profile rather like the Duke of Windsor's, a great anthropologist once guessed him to be only one sixty-fourth Negro. Yet, though better equipped to "pass" than are most people who do so, he preferred to live out the implications of having been reared as a segregated Negro in the Deep South. This choice eventually gave the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People a wise and doughty leader well worthy to carry on what such plainly identifiable Negroes as James Weldon Johnson had ably launched.

The second Mrs. Walter White, who wrote this book, is a career writer of advertising and woman's magazine-cookery and a striking brunette with somewhat exotically modeled eyes and forehead. It was inevitable that, when the Whites went round the world with an American good-will mission, people learning that this was an inter-racial pairing would ask:

"We don't mean to be impertinent, but how did you happen to marry a colored woman, Mr. White?"

THE second paradox is that the social onus they experienced —"suffered" would not convey their ironical way of taking it —was often much the same as if they had looked like Othello and Desdemona. Though most of their friends and acquaintances were from cultural strata that should have helped them to accept such boldness, some broke down and screamed in the most conventionally ugly terms.

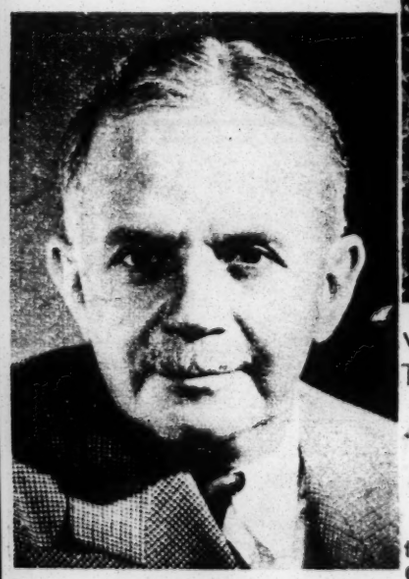
What jarred even Mr. White, expert as he was in charting Negro reactions, was the roar of indignation that his marrying a white woman brought from the Negro press. True, it might have been foreseen by anybody recalling that much the same thing happened generations ago to Frederick Douglass, Negro hero of Abolition. But bewildering past all accounting is the culminating datum set down by Mrs. White: Southern newspapers hardly bothered to mention this widely publicized flouting of what the South takes most to heart.

The marriage had only seven years to grow into what sounds here like a sweet, true and highly rewarding relationship in which Mrs. White's three children by a previous marriage distinguished their young selves by easy adaptation. Those few years were packed with significant places and people, supplying the book with crosslight sketches of such figures as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Douglas MacArthur, Jawaharlal Nehru and Judge J. Waties Waring, the South Carolinian Federal jurist whose crucial decision did so much to open up Democratic primaries to Southern Negroes.

Mr. Furnas is the author of "Goodbye to Uncle Tom" and other books.

An intimate interest in the West Indies made the Whites almost as much at home in the Caribbean as in their own house in Fairfield County, Connecticut. Mrs. White has an exhilarating account of "Lady Molly" Huggins, a Governor's wife who took the welfare of Jamaican children much to heart, both by founding baby-care centers and by importing 3,000 wedding rings for use in ceremonies, reducing the high local level of illegitimacy. There is also a chilling picture of the local poverty.

"A Gentle Knight" admirably supplements the autobiography, "A Man Called White," of a few years ago. This crusader had more humor than his own books reveal and, for all his partisan-



Walter White.

ship in "race" causes, discriminated shrewdly between the constructive and the brashly enthusiastic. He considered Sinclair Lewis' melodramatic "Kingsblood Royal" unfortunate, even though he had helped Lewis to get material for it, and he thought it poor tactics—as it surely was—for Uncle Sam to send "Porgy and Bess" overseas to clinch Europeans' previous inclination to assume that all American Negroes live the lives of alley-cats in the equivalent of Catfish Row.

There is also some naïve or at best misstated anthropological comment; a little too much name-dropping, though it does bring out the astounding variety of the man's friends; and a style so professional that—paradoxically again—it sometimes makes the book sound ghosted. But much of the book is straightforwardly worthy of the subject:

"He acted completely without guile," Mrs. White writes, "and walked always in one direction—straight ahead. * * * If any of his actions or utterances proved unfathomable it must have been to those who found it difficult to follow a straight line."

From "Mau Mau Man-Hunt."

William Baldwin (right) rests with his platoon during a raid on the Mau Mau.

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

U. S. Negro Troops

THE SABLE ARM, by Dudley Taylor Cornish (Longmans, Green, $6).

This is a study of utilization of Negro troops in the Union Army during the Civil War. The book should command interest because of its timely blending of a current emphasis on military organization with a widespread determination to reduce radical inequalities in America. It is written by a young scholar and associate professor at Kansas State Teachers' College, whose graduate training was done at the universities of Rochester and Colorado.

The author points out that although the Negro had fought in every American war since the colonial period everything that he had done before 1861 was only preliminary and of little value in meeting the difficult problem of the employment of Negroes in the armed services. So it was that in the Civil War the Negro first became officially a part of the military establishment of the United States. To him it was a "prodigious revolution." Therefore the story of the Negro soldier in that civil struggle is a logical point of departure for a study of the Negro in the United States Army.

The purpose averred is that of a fresh and definitive presentation of the narrative of the use of Negro troops, which by the end of the struggle numbered some 180,000 soldiers organized into one hundred regiments, and nearly 30,000 sailors. Salient points in the story are: the slow advance of the movement to arm the Negro; the circumvention of such obstacles as prejudice, unequal pay, and status of Negroes as prisoners of war of the Confederates; finally the emergence of the Negro as a bona fide member of the Union Army rather than as a guard for wagon trains, a driver of supply vehicles, a laborer on fortifications, or a cook for white soldiers.

According to this writer the Negro's performance was good. It is not maintained that the Negro soldiers won the war, or that the conflict would have been lost without them. Neither is it claimed that they were heroes; it is contended that they were not second-rate troops.—GEORGE V. IRONS, Howard College.

DUTCH STILL-LIFE PAINTING IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, by Ingvar Bergstrom, translated by Christina Bergstrom and Gerald Taylor, a Thomas Yoseloff, $17.50). A study.

GEORGIA LONGIN': An Ebony Soliloquy in Harlem, by John A. Hayes (Press of the Deep South, McDonough, Ga., $1, paper-bound). Poems.

WISCONSIN—History

The Ford Foundation has made a grant of $100,000 to the University of Wisconsin for studies in the history of American philanthropy. The studies are to be made over a period of five years under the direction of Merle Curti, Frederick Jackson Turner Professor of American History.

Book Review

By Saunders Redding.

GLOVES, GLORY AND GOD: An Autobiography, by Henry Armstrong. Fleming H. Revell, Publisher: Westwood, N. J. 256 pp. $2.95.

IN 1939 he was world champion—feather, welter and light, the first in history. In 1949 he was just another "drunken bum." As this is written, he is President of a Youth Foundation and "now he fights for God." His sister had always predicted that he would be a preacher one day.

Mr. Redding

She first predicted it down in Columbus, Mississippi, where Henry Jackson was born on December 12, 1912. It was neither a good place nor a good time to be born in.

His father was a share-cropper, but the most he reaped was debts and children until the war came, and the word got around that there was a place called St. Louis where even a colored man could make sixty-seventy dollars a week.

The Jacksons moved there when Henry was four or five. They lived on the south side, and "the south side was famous for its bloodied noses and blackened eyes and cut lips and bruised knuckles."

Little Henry learned to street fight. He had to.

* * *

BUT THIS WAS not his only commitment. His father, his mother and his grandmother, all sturdy, good people, saw to that. The boy went to school, and he did all right.

He thought he wanted to study medicine, but by the time he had got through Vashon High his father was crippled with rheumatism, his mother was dead, and the only support for the family came from the eighty-year old grandmother.

Henry went to work as a gandy-dancer on the railroad. He made twenty-dollars a week, eighteen of which went into the household budget.

Two dollars a week had to buy him lunch, provide him entertainment, keep his clothes. It was not enough. To get more, he went into amateur fighting, and soon he was too good for the amateurs. Soon he was too good for St. Louis. He left.

* * *

AT THIS POINT, the only way to go was up, and the only way to get there was by fighting. It wasn't easy. He won some, lost some. He fought his way to Pittsburgh and back to St. Louis, where, after a few weeks, he was back in the same old rut. And if there was one thing Henry Jackson hated it was a rut.

With an older friend, Harry Armstrong, he hoboed to Los Angeles. They had a penny between them when they arrived, and they ate and slept in missions.

But also they had another problem. There were channels to the bigtime in California boxing, and one of them routed you through the amateurs. But Henry Jackson had fought professionally, and Henry Jackson could not fight as an amateur again.

"All right," said Harry, "you're my brother. From now on you're Henry Armstrong."

IT WAS the name he was to carry into prize rings in nearly all the cities of America, and to London, Paris, Rome. Once he could have signed that name to a check for $500,000, but easy come, easy go, and even before his fists lost their zing and his legs their stamina he was almost flat broke.

The way down was fast—especially in Buicks and Cadillacs—and when in January, 1949, he "woke up in the drunk tank at the University Police Station in L.A... he had hit bottom."

Henry Armstrong writes his autobiography in the third person, because he thought this would make it easier to be honest. **Gloves, Glory and God** is certainly honest enough.

It is also interesting enough, especially if you were an Armstrong fan. And who wasn't an Armstrong fan?

26b 1957

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

""I Wonder As I Wander," by Langston Hughes. Rinehart and Company, 232 Madison Ave., New York. 405 pp. $6.00

Traveling is a drug to which one can quickly become addicted, especially if he happens to have all the equipment that goes into the making of a fine writer, and also especially if he begins to travel at that very early time before the possession of the equipment is realized as a responsibility.

Langston Hughes began early—out of necessity.

He has kept at it since out of habit and also probably because, like most of today's writers, he believes that traveling is good for him, for any writer.

Mr. Redding

(On this latter point though, I must say that there is room for argument.)

Except for one brief trip to Belgium, Jane Austin never left her backyard; and all the traveling Anthony Trollope did was on a dinky commuters train from Barchester to his dinky job in the London Post Office; and all Leo Tolstoy did . . .etc. etc. Staying at home did not hurt them any.)

WHILE STILL a schoolboy, Langston Hughes moved from one mid-western city to another, and on to Mexico where for a time he lived with his father and was cared for by three lovely and very religious ladies.

Still in his teens, he joined up as a merchant seaman and sailed half around the world.

At twenty-one or twenty-two he had seen more of "strange peoples and their stranger ways" than ten ordinary men see in a lifetime.

And much of what he had seen and done before he reached his legal majority made delightful and significant reading in the first volume of his autobiography, **THE BIG SEA.**

* * *

I WONDER AS I WANDER is the second volume. It begins in time approximately where the first volume ends.

Mr. Hughes went to college late, and his college days are over and the depression is on when **I WONDER AS I WANDER** opens.

He is beginning to feel the responsibility a writer has born to himself and the world.

It is pertinent to recall that among the things he did at the beginning of his career was to visit the Scottsboro Boys in the death house at Kilby prison, where he read them poetry.

If the sense of responsibility had begun, so had the expressions of it which make Langston Hughes a particular delight.

* * *

BUT HIS VISIT to the Scottsboro Boys is only an incident in a long, long journey around the eastern half of the world, from Moscow to Ashkhabad, to Lashkent, Camarkand, to Hong Kong and Shanfhai—and eventually to Spain.

He went to Russia to write for Russian production of a film about American Colored people. When he got there, the film had already been written— and badly— by a famous Russian writer, but Mr. Hughes stayed on for a year in the USSR.

He went everywhere there and saw everything and had a delightful time, and his humor is such that even the misery he suffered is transmuted into pleasurable moments for the reader.

* * *

IN RUSSIA he met and traveled with Arthur Koestler, had Ivy Litvinoff for a friend, and Karl Radek for an editor. In Shanghai he met the fabulous Teddy Weatherford.

In Tokyo he brushed with the Japanese police. In Spain he drank with Ernest Hemingway. Such names naturally have a special attraction, but Langston Hughes does not give up the personalities that go with the names.

The one personality that shines through the pages of **I WONDER AS I WANDER** is Langston Hughes' own, and it is especially delightful, for it is a personality without pretense, or brass, or side. **I WONDER AS I WANDER** may not be a "significant book," but it is a fascinating one.

Select Book Award Judges

The American Library Association has announced judges for the ALA Liberty and Justice Book Awards to authors of three books published in 1956 which "make distinguished contributions to the American tradition of liberty and

Prizes of $5,000 each will be made in three categories.

The categories and the judges who will select the winners are:

(1) Contemporary affairs and problems (non-fiction): Herbert Brucker, editor, Hartford (Conn.) Courant; William O. Douglas, Associate Justice, U. S. Supreme Court; Sen. Margaret Chase Smith.

(2) History and biography (non-fiction): Julian P. Boyd, professor of history, Princeton university; Margaret Clapp, president, Wellesley college; Henry S. Commager, professor of history, Columbia university.

(3) Imaginative literature (fiction, poetry of published drama): Arna Bontemps, librarian, Fisk university; George R. Stewart, professor of English, University of California; Allen Tate, critic and poet.

FOLK DANCE GUIDE, Seventh Annual Edition (Folk Dance Guide, P. O. Box 342, Cooper Station, N. Y., $1 paper-bound).

GIVE US THIS DAY, by Sydney Stewart (Norton, $3.50). The author's experiences in Japanese prisoner-of-war camps after Bataan.

MAU MAU MAN-HUNT: The Adventures of the Only American Who Has Fought the Terrorists in Kenya, by William W. Baldwin (Dutton, $3.95). Personal experience.

GENERALLY HIGH STANDARD

60 Historians Write 'The American Story'

THE AMERICAN STORY Edited by Earl Schenk Miers Illustrated. Great Neck, N.Y., Channel Press. 352 pages, indexed. $5.

Reviewed by
DOROTHY CREMIN

When 60 members of the Society of American Historians turned their collective attention on a single project, the result was "The American Story."

Bell I. Wiley

The book covers the American scene in encapsulated and episodic form from "Columbus to the Atom."

It offers each biographer and historian an opportunity to handle that period of the republic's development which is his specialty.

A chapter on "Southern Yeomen in the Civil War" was contributed by Atlanta's Dr. Bell I. Wiley. The Emory professor is the author of those standard works on the common soldier in the War Between the States—"The Life of Johnny Reb" and "The Life of Billy Yank."

The chapter by Bruce Catton on Grant and Lee was something of a disappointment. Possibly, the brevity of the piece was a major factor.

* * *

AT ANY RATE, it lacks the intuitive depth and perspective one has come to expect from Mr. Catton, the brilliant author of "A Stillness at Appomatox."

Dr. Philip Davidson, former history professor at Agnes Scott College and now president of the University of Louisville, wrote the section on "Apostles of Freedom," dealing with the patriots Adams and Paine.

His students will recognize the insight and the scintillating quality which marked his classroom lectures.

As in any work of this kind, a certain unevenness must be expected. No two persons write in the same style, so 60 cannot be expected to do so. However, the writing is clear and interesting and of a generally high standard.

Only occasionally do the historians, happily mounted on their hobby horses, present opinion as fact—and the guilty ones are not many.

"The American Story" is ideal for readers who can spare only a short amount of time at a stretch. The book may be read as a whole or viewed in the light of a "Reader's Digest" approach to history.

Summed up, this ambitious undertaking came off very well indeed.

Study of Negro Life and History, Board of Education, City of New York.

Persons interested in the history of the Negro, especially in our culture, can turn the pages of a remarkable new volume, profusely illustrated the volume is indicative of important documents, vivid cartoons and literary reproductions all pertaining to the historic struggle of the black man in his meteoric rise toward full and first class citizenship in this nation.

THE AUTHORS follow an orderly sequence and include a plethora of background material which enables the reader to understand the varied problems identified with the Negro in history. Adequate attention is given to the period of slavery without paying tribute to the iniquitous system.

The part played by free men of color is disregarded as is often true in many histories of the past. Each division of of the volume is indicative of the rich store of factual information and real achievements so seldom found in the current historical volumes issued in the past half century. Here are the hidden agendas of scores of meetings initiated by Negroes which led to the formation of separate organizations so as to provide opportunities for their leadership and accomplishments to come to light under the glow of creative genius. The Negro church, business, school and social organizations evolved out of this period of national expansion.

THE CONTENTS of this volume should lift the morale of our nation, breaking down artificial barriers in our culture and society and paving a way for better communications among people of varied ethnic groups.

To place this volume in every library, every school, and, in fact, in every home in America would add greatly to the literature on the American Negro.

Dr. Lee Lorch Is Co-author Of Work On Mathematics

Little Rock, Ark. — Dr. Lee Lorch, head of the Philander Smith College Mathematics Department, is co-author with Dr. A. E. Livingston of the University of Washington (Seattle) of an article appearing in the current issue of the PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY. This article, entitled "the zeros of certain sine-like integrals," presents new results on that topic obtained jointly by the two men.

Public Relations Department
J. Wiletta Simmons
January 7, 1957

Soldier of the South

A DIFFERENT VALOR. The Story of General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. A. By Gilbert E. Govan and James W. Livingood. Illustrated. 470 pp. Indianapolis and New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $6.

By E. MERTON COULTER

EXPLANATIONS of why the Southern Confederacy lost the war have been numerous: It died of state rights; it was killed by internal dissensions; it died of Davis, and so on. Whether or not it was a victim of state rights or of a half dozen other causes compounded, this book points up the fact that too much Jefferson Davis was certainly fundamental. And this was especially true of Davis' dealings with his generals, particularly Joseph E. Johnston. After reading this book, one should no longer be puzzled as to why the Confederacy failed, but rather that it lasted so long.

"A Different Valor" is about Joe Johnston as a soldier of the Confederacy and only by indirection do the causes of defeat appear. In a clear style fast flowing and easy to follow through a great many details of strategy, disposition of various army units and explanations of the broader picture, the authors carry Joe Johnston from the first battle of Manassas to his final surrender to Sherman more than two weeks after Appomattox.

Throughout the war Johnston played a conspicuous part in the fortunes of the Confederacy. Had he been given a fair chance to carry out his own conception of military strategy, the war might still have ended as it did, but there would have been a different story to tell. Johnston believed in concentrating troops in sufficient numbers to deliver a knock-out blow to the enemy, irrespective how much territory might have to be given up in the meantime. ARMIES, he felt, were worth more than any given territory. And he was convinced that if his orders had been carried out by Pemberton on the Mississippi, in 1863, Vicksburg would have been abandoned and the army saved. As it turned out, both Vicksburg and the army were lost. Even as late as the famous campaign of Sherman against Johnston from Chattanooga to Atlanta, in 1864, the Confederacy still had a fighting chance for victory. Davis, however, unceremoniously removed Johnston on the eve of the great battles around Atlanta. Joe Johnston had made a masterful retreat and Sherman with all his cunning was not able to destroy the Confederates, nor avoid a bad defeat himself at Kennesaw Mountain. Sherman had vast respect for Johnston. He rejoiced when Johnston was removed and was apprehensive when the Confederate commander was restored to command near the end of the war.

From "A Different Valor."
Joseph E. Johnston.

The authors of "A Different Valor," both members of the faculty of the University of Chattanooga, work together in fine harmony and agreement. This book is the third product of their team work. Had Jefferson Davis and Joseph E. Johnston been able to work in such harmony, who can say how the war would have come out? But Govan and Livingood are not the ones to make predictions, for they have written in no dogmatic vein or spirit of prophecy. Though they have nowhere called Johnston an impeccable commander or Davis a blunderer, that is the impact of their book.

Bishop's Booklet Out

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Bishop Alexander P. Shaw of the Methodist Church has released a new booklet on the subject, "American Race Relations as a Negro Sees It."

Jewish groups hail desegregation gain

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Two powerful Jewish organizations professed dim views of the future prospects for civil rights legislation unless the rules of debate were changed at the next session of Congress.

They were the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Both condemned the Congressional filibusters.

In its 38-page report the AJC noted that for more than 80 years Congress has "not passed any civil rights legislation."

IT ACCLAIMED, however, that 797 school districts in Southern and border states "were operating desegregated public schools" in response to the May 17, 1954, Supreme Court decisions. Also, that 208 Southern tax-supported universities and colleges now are desegregated.

B'nai B'righ's report ascribed the defeat of civil rights legministered by Biishops Walls a "solid opposition of the South," tardiness by the Administration in submitting its program and Southern chairmanship of key committees.

"Anchor Man" Stressed In Educational Booklet

The key role of the skilled craftsman as the 'anchor man' on industry's technological team is stressed in a new educational aid booklet just published by the Education Department of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Entitled "Your Opportunities in Industry as a Skilled Craftsman," the pocket-sized 32-page booklet covers the scope, content and importance of apprentice training and cites the immediate values of vocational-industrial and industrial arts trainng in helping a youngster get a head start on skill development.

"There are no shortcuts in acquiring a skill,' the pamphlet points out. "You can't acquire it simply by reading textbooks or listening to lectures. It takes aptitude, courage, ambition, months of study, on-the-job training and related technical instruction. Is it worth it? "The pamphlet answers the question by quoting Dr. James Bryant Conant, former president of Harvard University, who has said: "In the whole range of scientific and technological activites there is no substitute for a first-rate man. Ten second rate men can't replace him."

The booklet, profusely illustrated with photographs and drawings, describes six vital craft specialities in detail: millwright tool maker or die maker, maintenance electrician, all-round machinist, pattern maker and draftsmen. It indicates how the student can best prepare himself for an apprentice program while still in high school and points out the courses and special aptitudes required for skill development.

Opportunities open to the skilled craftsman in metal working, electronics, automation and atomic energy are related, along with special, individual projects which help the student measure and determine his own qualifications for entry into the skilled trades.

In the section entitled "Opportunities in Atomic Energy," this booklet notes that "from three to six skilled craftsmen are needed for every scientist and engineer on the atomic energy team. Wood craftsmen, core makers, plumbers, steamfitters, welder, mechanics, glass blowers, electronics specialists are in growing demand to help set up atomic plants and in the machine shops associated with nuclear research."

This NAM educational aid booklet is the first of a series of two to be published expressly for junior and senior high school students, guidance counselors and libraries. The second in the series, which will be off the press soon, is entitled "Your Opportunities in Industry as a Technician."

Both can be obtained by writing to the Education Director, Southern Division, National Association of Manufacturers, 1261 Spring Street, N. W., Atlanta 9, Georgia.

Negro History Calendar Depicts Years of Events

CHICAGO — (ANP) — A Negro history pictorial calendar depicting 5,000 years of events in the lives of Negroes will be issued on Jan. 16, according to its publisher, The House of Knowledge, in Ccicago.

The calendar is a new era history packet and almanac featuring vital statistics, birthdays, disasters on land, sea and in the air, famous Negro leaders, sports figures, men and women in the fields of art, music, stage, screen, TV radio, religion and hundreds of other informative data.

The 1957 publication of the calendar marks its 6th edition by its creator, F. H. Hammurabi, author, lecturer and writer.

Hammurabi has travelled on four continents during the last 30 years in addition to a 5,000 mile trip through 8 states in this country.

Hammurabi says that this calendar for Negro History month in February and Brotherhood Week will find its way around the world.

A copy of the calendar can be secured by sending a stamped self-addressed envelope to "The House of Knowledge 3806 Michigan Blvd., Chicago 15, Illinois.

Limited supplies will allow only one copy to a person, business or school.

Dr. Howard Thurman's Sermons

An unusual format of sermons is Dr. Howard Thurman's "The Growing Age" (Harper's, $3). He believes that the sermon is an act of worship in which the preacher expresses his spirit and mind as he seeks to reveal the working of the spirit of the living God upon them. It is a clear, concise, challenging and theologically liberal book.

The book's aim is to show how a preacher can wrestle to make his preaching a climactic act of the worship service. The chief criticism of this book is its brevity.—Rev. D. Edward Wells. Springfield, Mass.

AMERICA'S TENTH MAN

Author— Lucille Arcola Chambers, author of "America's Tenth Man," one of the best sellers in its field, is on the West Coast to fulfill several speaking engagements.

MISS LUCILLE ARCOLA Chambers (2nd from left) autographs a copy of her "America's Tenth Man," a picture-story of the Negro in American life, for Morgan State College President, Dr. Martin D. Jenkins. ;At left is Dr. G. James Fleming, associate professor of political science at the college and one of the consultants for the book. At right is Miss Coreania Hyman, who has returned to the United States after touring 29 different countries with the "Porgy and Bess" cast.

26b 1957

New Book, "America's Tenth Man" To Be Released From Press On February 12th

Globe & Independent
Nashville Tenn.

A Pictorial Review of the Negro Contribution to America Today Compiled and Edited by Lucille A. Chambers. Foreword by Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

Globe

New York—"In the United Nations it is my duty to represent the United States in relations with seventy-eight other nations. Hhere are few aspects of American life that interest the representatives of those nations more than the way in which our country is moving toward real equality regardless of race . . . AMERICA'S TENTH MAN tells about that movement, showing in hard facts where the Negro citizens stand today in their steady march toward an equal share in the American heritage....'

From the Foreword by **Henry Cabot Lodge**

AMERICA'S TENTH MAN, to be released on February 12th by Twayne Publishers of New York 3, contains approximately 1000 photographs presenting a composite portrait of the American Negro at work and at play in every field of activity to which the roads are at last clearing, revealing the extent of his participation in everyday life in the United States.

The record of achievement herein recorded is an impressive one and destined to become even more so. It will do much to dispel the crude myths of racial domination which communism has sought to besmirch America's image around the world. In compiling this record, the editor has not sought to prove that the Negro in the best of all possible worlds. She has felt, however, that the negative aspects have been all to well publicised. The emphasis in the volume, therefore, has been on the positive aspects of his life here, on the victories, not the defeats, in his unending progress toward first-class citizenship, a goal toward which he has been helped by his government.

It was during the editor's travels abroad (in Germany, South America, and the Caribbean area) that she realized how widespread was the information about the negative factors of the American Negro's existence. Her descriptions of his changing position in American society were often met with open doubt. In many places visited, one of the first questions asked her was "What are the colored people 'allowed' to do in the United States?" It became clear to her that many people outside our country—as indeed many within—are informed about the publicized problems, but know little or nothing about the solid achievements of one-tenth of a nation. Divided into 14 sections, each one prceded by an introduction contributed by a well-known Negro authority in the field, this work will contribute to the emerging consciousness on the part of all of us of the true picture of the Negro people. It will inform and enlighten and inspire Negroes and whites both, so as to speed the day when no citizens of the United States will bear a label but that of **American**

Post & Times Herald
Wash. D.C.
3-17-57
26-6

E. Franklin Frazier, whose new prize-winning book is reviewed at right, is shown with two of his students at Howard University, where he is head of the department of sociology. Frazier makes this photographic appearance in AMERICA'S TENTH MAN by Lucille Chambers (Twayne), a pictorial record of the Negro's achievement in modern America. And Frazier's definitive history of THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES is newly available this month in a revised and updated edition from Macmillan.

New Work By Dr. DuBois Is Set For Release

NEW YORK—Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois has completed a monumental study of what it has meant to be a Negro in the United States from 1870 to the present.

This work is in the form of a novel, totaling 1,500 pages, to be issued in three volumes, one a year, beginning March, 1957, by Mainstream Publishers, of New York. The overall title of the trilogy is "The Black Flame." The first book, entitled "The Ordeal of Mansart," is scheduled for release on March 25, 1957.

Dr. Du Bois, who wrote two novels a generation ago, and is the author of such classical studies as "The Souls of Black Folk," "Black Reconstruc," and other works, brings to this great novel everything that has made him a figure of world-wide renown. The book is written with the poetic imaginery, the incisive wit, fierce devotion to justice, and absolute commitment to truth which have characterized the career of this preeminent American.

• • •

IN RECOGNITION of his achievements and contributions, the New York Public Library has officially accepted for its permanent exhibit a bust of Dr. Du Bois by the distinguished American sculptor, William Zorach. This statue will be formally presented to the Library, in April by Van Wyck Brooks and other notable men of letters.

At the age of 89, Dr. Du Bois has capped his life-work with a historical novel which will endure for generations.

DuBois Book Is Completed

New York, March 24 —Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the dean of American letters, has completed a monumental study of what it has meant to be a Negro in the United States from 1870 to the present. This work is in the form of a novel, totalling 1,500 pages, to be issued in three volumes, one a year, beginning March, 1957, by Mainstream Publishers, of New York. The overall title of the trilogy is The Black Flame. The first book, entitled The Ordeal of Mansart, is scheduled for release on March 25, 1957.

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Dubois Completes Book On U.S. Negro

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MRS. MARY E. VROMAN GIBSON

LOCAL AUTHOR

Mrs. Mary E. Vroman Gibson widely known in this area through the story and picture, "See How They Run" and as a public school teacher has written another hit, "She Married A Tiger" to be published in February's issue of Ladies Home Journal. Her parents reside on Mill street, City. While residing here, she was active in many of the local activities.

Rowan's Book On South Published

Daily World P2
Wed. 5-1-57

NEW YORK— While many Americans assume what they consider a "moderate" viewpoint on desegregation white supremacy advocates are battling the 1954 Supreme Court decision for integration in in the Nation's schools.

As a result, neither the Negro nor the white man is free in the Deep South, says Carl T. Rowan in GO SOUTH TO SORROW, published byy Random House on April 17.

In this forthright book on the conflict that has plagued the South since the United States Supreme Court outlawed school segregation, Rowan reveals the "hood lums and scalawags (who) imposed their reign of racial terror."

"This nation will flounder, and it will deserve to flounder, so long as we face our most distressing and demoralizing domestic problem with indecision and timidity," writes Rowan, the only newspaperman ever to win three consecutive annual awards from Sigma Delta Chi, the nation's top professional journalism society.

A staff correspondent for the Minneapolis Morning Tribune, Rowan also is the author of SOUTH OF FREEDOM and THE PITIFUL AND THE PROUD. In 1954 he was honored by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce as "one of America's ten outstanding Young men."

Rowan's Book On South Published

World P8
Sat. 5-4-57

NEW YORK— While many Americans assume what they consider a "moderate" viewpoint on desegregation white supremacy advocates are battling the 1954 Supreme Court decision for integration in in the Nation's schools.

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Birm, Ala.

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3rd book by Carl Rowan published

Tribune
Wed. 5-15-57
Los Angeles, Calif.

NEW YORK — Random House has released the third book of Carl T. Rowan, staff correspondent of the Minneapolis Morning Tribune and one of the few Negro writers on a metropolitan paper.

P. 9

"Go South to Sorrow" details the rise of the White Citizens Council movement, the murder of Emmett Till, the Autherine Lucy-University of Alabama incident, the victorious struggle of the "new Negroes" of Montgomery, Ala. against segregation.

Through crisis after crisis, writes Rowan, "a large portion of humane, justice-loving America sits idle, assuming naively that time solves all problems, while the evil and the ill attempt to mentally rape a section of the country and to plunge all the nation into world-wide disrepute."

"This nation will flounder, and it will deserve to flounder, so long as we face our most distressing and demoralizing domestic problem with indecision and timidity," says Rowan, only newspaperman ever to win three consecutive annual awards from Sigma Delta Chi, top professional journalism society.

Rowan also is the author of "South of Freedom" and "The Pitiful and the Proud".

The 31-year-old, Tennessee-born newspaperman has filed dispatches from the Far East, the Bandung Conference, Africa and the United Nations. He places the bulk of blame for the nation's embarrassing racial crisis on timid men "who seek refuge in moderation'."

In his latest book, Rowan reports that, while he saw reasons for optimism when he wrote "South of Freedom" in 1952, today racists "are offering only bloodshed, hatred and ignorance to an already distraught people."

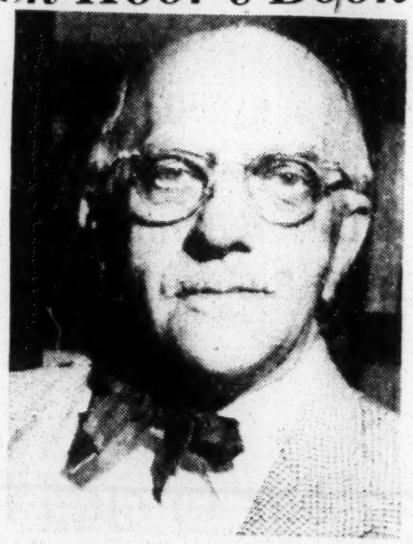
26b 1957

FREEDOM LIMITED'

Advertiser 1-2-a

Jun. 3-31-57 Montgomery, Ala.

Japanese Edition Published From Dean Ten Hoor's Book



DR. MARTEN ten HOOR
Book In Japanese

UNIVERSITY, Ala., March 30—A paperback edition in Japanese has been published of Dr. Marten ten Hoor's book "Freedom Limited: An Essay on Democracy.

This book on democracy has received world wide attention. Before publiation this month in Japan, it had received good reviews in Germany and Holland.

Dr. ten Hoor, who is dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Alabama, said arrangements for the printing by a Japanese publisher were made through the University of Alabama Press, copyright holder, who originally published it in English in 1955.

In "Freedom Limited" a full account is taken of the major attacks against and the major defenses of the American form of government. The many internal problems of Democracy including the role of minorities within a government by majority are considered.

The point where individual freedom must end unless we are to descend to anarchy is closely analyzed and the book closes with a discussion of the future of Democracy. It is here, chiefly, that an impression of calm confidence emerges—confidence that Democracy, good in form and deserving in prospect, is safe in the historic stream.

As teacher and educator. Dr. ten Hoor has held posts on the faculties of Washington College, the Universities of Michigan, Illinois and Missouri. He came to the UA in 1944 as dean of the Arts and Science College from Tulane where he was also dean.

Ten Hoor was born in the Netherlands and educated in America, receiving all his academi degrees from the University of Michigan.

For contributions to cultural understanding, Dean ten Hoor was made Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur of France in 1952 and earlier, in 1947 was made an officer of the Order of Orange Nassau by Queen Wilhelmina.

26b 1957

GHANA: THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KWAME NKRUMAH

BOOK REVIEW

By JOHN K. HUTCHENS

GHANA. By Kwame Nkrumah. Nelson. 302 pages. $5.

WHEN the old Gold Coast became the new Ghana at 12:01 a. m. yesterday morning Ghana time, the man chiefly responsible for the birth of another democracy—Dr. Kwame Nkrumah—may very well have wondered once again if it were all quite real. The Prime Minister of the latest sovereign and independent state within the British Commonwealth is clearly a hard-headed man of practical affairs. But few lives in our time can be so improbably romantic as his, or so it must seem to him as he leafs through the autobiography that arrived simultaneously with the event he had dreamed of for so long.

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah

Victory

It is the candid story of a man thoroughly aware of his achievement and properly proud of it—that he, a village goldsmith's son, born in a village in Nzima in 1909 (he is not absolutely sure of the date), early in his life had a vision of African nationalism, developed it in ten years of study in America and two years in England, took home to the Gold Coast his vision and the political and social education with which to effect it, and saw it come true with a minimum of violence. What honest man would not take a very great satisfaction in that, on the day when representatives of sixty-nine other nations came to his capital to join in celebrating his triumph?

For all the romance involved, an honest man might also look back with a certain irony. In 1951, by order of the British Colonial Governor, Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, Dr. Nkrumah was in prison on charges of inciting an illegal strike. Nevertheless, he could run for office, and when he and the Convention People's Party that he headed swept the general election and captured the colonial assembly, Sir Charles had no choice but to send for him. Would Dr. Nkrumah form a government, taking the title of Leader of Government Business? Dr. Nkrumah would. The next year his title was Prime Minister. The dream was within reach.

Freedom With Courtesy

If he feels a pardonable irony, his book reveals no hatred, racial or otherwise. Indeed, he would seem to care more for the former Governor than for certain of his own countrymen who have opposed him politically, inside his party and out. "Prime Minister," said the Governor, informing him last September that independence was almost at hand, "this is a great day for you. It is the end of what you have struggled for."

"It is the end of what *we* have been struggling for. I might not have succeeded without your help and co-operation," said the Prime Minister. The change of power from an old, large state to a new, small one can seldom have taken place so graciously.

The United States, too, shared in the making of this statesman, he suggests. Not that he had an easy time of it during his decade here—he was hungry in Harlem and Philadelphia, he slept in the New York subway, he knew the bitterness of racial insult in the South. But for a man of his mettle there were opportunities. Graduated from Lincoln University in 1939 with a B. A. in economics and sociology, he took his degree as Master of Science at the University of Pennsylvania in 1943, and while still in this country developed the argument against colonialism that was to be so effective when the time came.

Now he describes himself as "a nondenominational Christian and a Marxist Socialist" who has "not found any contradiction between the two." But Communists with a hungry eye on Ghana will do well not to see hope in any part of that statement. He specifically refutes allegations that he ever had any Communist leanings. He invites the investment of other nations, including capitalistic ones, in Ghana's economy—on Ghana's terms, whch means no exploitation by any one at all.

"Self-government now" has been the country's slogan for some years, and now that it is finally here, there can be no question as to who is in the driver's seat. Everything about these memoirs indicates that the hour and the man met, as they should, in such a romance as Ghana's.

Books O

Non-Fiction

A WATCHER ON THE HILLS, by Brian Connell (Morrow, $4). Commentary on today.
GHANA; The Autobiography of Kwame Nkrumah (Nelson, $5).
PRINCIPLES AND PERSUASIONS: The Literary Essays of Anthony West (Harcourt, Brace, $4.50).

MARIAN ANDERSON'S
inspiring autobiography
My Lord, What a Morning
Illus. $5.00 VIKING

Book Review

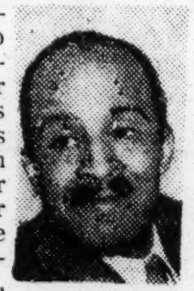
Pro Magazine Section

BY Saunders Redding

MY LORD, WHAT A MORNING, by Marian Anderson. The Viking Press, 625 Madison Ave., New York. 312 pp. $5.00.

In a manner as warm, rich and unaffected as her singing of spirituals, Marian Anderson has told the story of her life. It has been a good life.

Though born into circumstances — and in a time— not particularly propitious to the development of her talent, Miss Anderson was fortunate in many other ways. If her parents were poor in economic terms, they were most ric' in love and family feeling, and their home (all the various homes that Marian knew in her childhood) was, in Whitman's phrase, "a community of souls." In that community Marian unfolded as naturally as a leaf.



Mr. Redding

But, indeed, this natural unfolding could have been bad for her talent. She was singing publicly, and for the sheer love of it, at six.

At the ripe age of eight she was actually billed as "the baby contralto," though her voice had such range that she "could fill in for sopranos or tenors.

"If necessary," she recounts, "I also filled in for the baritone or bass."

She had no idea that this uninhibited jumping about from range to range and this generous giving of herself might be detrimental to her voice. As a matter of fact, she was not aware that her voice was anything special.

When artistic consciousness did come, it brought with it both a deep seriousness and a deep sense of responsibility. And her struggle began.

* * *

THOUGH FRIENDS, both knowledgeable and unknowing helped, it was not easy. Money became a problem of frightening proportions when her father died.

Mrs. Anderson, once a schoolteacher in Virginia, worked as menial to keep her three daughters in public school.

The daughters, too, worked. Marian ran errands, carried laundry, scrubbed steps.

The prejudice she encountered did not make things any easier. Her first application to a school of music in her home town, Philadelphia, was rudely rejected: "We don't take colored."

She went to private teachers, and one of the delights of **My Lord, What A Morning** is the simple generosity of Miss Anderson's praise for Mrs. Mary Patterson, who taught her all she could and then sent her to Agnes Reifsnyder. Giuseppe Boghetti, Lisa Roma, Billy King —these are the people who, leaving aside the members of the Anderson family, helped her most in the early days.

* * *

GRADUALLY — for she had "no sense of having jumped by great leaps from one bracket to the next" — both her talent and her reputation grew.

In 1923 she won the Philharmonic Society contest.

In 1925 she appeared with the New York Philharmonic at the Lewisohn Stadium. But the effort to make herself the finest singer she could possibly be was far from over.

There were still some bad times to come.

There were languages too — German, Italian, French, Spanish — and difficult feats of musicianship to master. Her first trip abroad gave her nothing in the way of either money or reputation.

Back home, she was still singing largely in colored churches and auditoriums.

She went back to Europe for more training, came under the management of Sol Hurok, took Scandanavia by storm and returned to triumph in the United States — a triumph climaxed by what is certainly in the memories of many her greatest concerts — in the open air at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. on Easter Sunday, 1939.

THERE IS NO self - adulation in this book. Marian Anderson writes with detachment and candor and the utmost simplicity.

Sometimes the simplicty makes for cliches, but cliches are small faults in a very readable book about and by a woman whose life and work [illegible] her of the nobility.

26b 1957

THE PEOPLE TAKE THE LEAD
Publication- Ten year survey of CIVIL RIGHTS in the United States published by -The American Jewish Committee.
New York Times
Sun. 12-8-57

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

THE HIT, by Julian Mayfield. Vanguard Press, New York. 232 pp. $3.50.

P. 2

The Hit is a first novel of a quality so good that one could wish the quality even better.

Mr. Redding

It tells the story of a colored family, and in the telling, the novelist proves his command of narrative skills.

The story never bogs down, it never grows monotonous and boring, and the details of it are artfully selected to create an illusion of immediate reality. On this, the level of narration, **The Hit** is lively entertainment — nothing more.

The question is whether the novelist meant it to be anything more, and the answer to the question is an ambivalent maybe yes, maybe no. Such an answer leaves one dissatisfied.

Sat. 1.1-2.57

THE STORY concerns Hubert Cooley, his wife Gertrude, and their son James Lee.

It is a story of frustration and defeat.

It is dark enough to hint at matters other than those the reader is made to feel.

This is the novelist's failure, and no reader can redeem it because no reader can be asked to plunge for interests deeper than the novelist's own. In **The Hit,** Mr. Mayfield's interests stay on the surface.

HUBERT, aged fifty, would like to make a new start in life.

Harlem, where he has spent all his days, is not his proper environment; the wife, to whom he has been married for twenty-seven years, is not his proper woman.

He fancies himself too good for Harlem and his wife. His son is not a son in the sense that there flows from him the sympathy and love of filial kinship.

Life has done Hubert wrong. He thinks he deserves better than he has, and perhaps in another place, companioned with another woman, he can get his just deserts.

This desire is the spring of all his actions, and his actions are as ineffectual as he himself— cheap, childish, chancy.

Hitting the numbers will make things right for him. One day he does hit—thus the title — but the numbers banker refuses to pay off. Hubert suffers the disappointment his selfishness and weaknesses invite.

* * *

GERTRUDE, his wife, has her weaknesses too, but they are of a different kind.

"Life," we are told, "had not been good to her, but she had taken everything without a whimper." But taking it "without a whimper" is certainly the weakest virtue of the spirit.

Readers may pity Gertrude, but they will never sympathize with her.

When she faces the last calamity, all she does is grovel in despair — a reaction hardly justified by the circumstance, which is—that the husband who had never loved or protected her is about to leave her.

AS FOR James Lee, the son of this feckless, wretched couple— well, he moves in the same cycle of frustration and defeat, though he has less warrant.

He is one of the smart boys. He knows all the answers, but his knowingness and his sophistication are not enough to save his life from folly and himself from despair.

At twenty-six his hope is gone. He is doomed in a way perhaps less pitiful than his parents, but doomed nevertheless.

If Julian Mayfield meant his story to have deep significance, he does not reveal what that significance is. He keeps himself and his reader busy with the surfaces of things. Fortunately, however, his uncommonly discriminating eye and ear make the surfaces entertaining.

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

WHITE MAN, LISTEN! by Richard Wright. Doubleday and Company, 75 Madison Ave., New York. 190 pp. $3.00.

White Man, Listen! is anything but as hysterical as the title makes it sound. Indeed, the book is a sober and thoughtful analysis of the meaning of today.

Mr. Redding

There is, of course, passion in it, though Wright disclaims passion as inappropriate to his subject and as out of character for him.

"I'm a rootless man," he avers, . . . I do not hanker after, and seem not to need, as many emotional attachments . . .as most people."

But this is a self-deception. He has very strong emotional attachments. He emotionalizes ideas. He did in **The Color Curtain;** he did in **Black Power.** He does in **White Man, Listen!** which, though it flashes with intellectual brilliance, is shot through with passionate polemic.

* * *

THE EMOTION is warranted. The concept with which Wright principally deals —the unity of man — is itself emotional rather than intellectual.

Baltimore American

As an intellectual concept, thanks to science, all but the least intelligent accept it: as a social notion, even many of the most intelligent reject it.

A trite question represents this rejection in the crudest, simplest terms. "Would you want your daughter to marry. . ."

Sat. 10-26-57

The unity — the oneness— of man as a social concept is fraught with emotion.

P. 2

IT IS THIS emotion that **White Man, Listen!** aims at dissipating. The means Wright employs is as direct as it can be. He slices off hunks of emotion and examines them in the strong light of social history.

He examines particularly the consequences of the **rejection** of the unity of man as a social idea.

Baltimore

He shows what this rejection has done to the Western World —the rejectors, and to the colored world — the rejected.

It has made psychological cripples of both worlds.

"Generations of emotionally impoverished colonial European whites wallowed in quick gratification of greed, reveled in the cheap superiority of racial domination. . . ."; became, in short, anti-human.

And as for the colored world —"There lies exposed to view a procession of shattered cultures, disintegrated societies, and a writhing sweep of more aggressive irrational (ity) . . . than the world has known for centuries."

In both worlds the social failure of the concept has created anti - human attitudes and practices which are "not worthy of man as we dream of him and want him to be."

* * *

BETWEEN THE psychological premise and the sociological conclusion of **White Man, Listen!** there are brilliant analyses of historical and political facts that go back to the 16th Century — the beginnings of European domination of the colored world, the influence of Christianity and of the Age of Enlightenment, the impact of industrialization, and the meaning of democracy and communism — and come forward to the recent establishment of the African state of Ghana.

These are all considered within the established frame of reference, the unity of man.

The last two of the four essays — "The Literature of the Negro in the United States" and "The Miracle of Nationalism in the African Gold Coast" — serve as graphic illustrations of Wrignt's theme, which is, broadly speaking, that the unity of man must be achieved; that the two worlds must become one world, else there will be no world at all.

Wright has never written either more poignantly or more brilliantly, but he has not written to catch only the ear of the white man: he wants the colored man to listen too.

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

DESEGREGATION AND THE LAW: The Meaning and Effect of the School Segregation Cases, by Albert P. Blaustein and Clarence Clyde Ferguson. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, N.J. 333 pp. $5.00.

Though every American is somehow involved in the problems of desegregation, there are those Americans who by reason of geographical situation and vital social heritage are more deeply and immediately involved.

Mr. Redding

Of these, whose numbers run to seventy million, the average sees the central problem in absolute terms of right and wrong.

This way of seeing is an easy over-simplification — a moral judgment that by a long way misses the far - spreading organic significance of what the Supreme Court did when it rendered its decision of May 17, 1954.

That this angle of vision is excessively restricted by emotional blinders goes almost without saying; but this is the angle the rank average observes from, and it must somehow be corrected.

* * *

THE PRESENT best corrective is Blaustein and Ferguson's **Desegregation and the Law.** It is this apparently by accident.

Primarily the authors present to the layman (and "layman" should be emphasized) a historical examination of the legal issues of segregation and discrimination to which the Supreme Court, after many years of evasion and compromise, gave final determination on that "black" Monday of a May already three years gone.

The history is thorny with old and new legal concepts— "interposition," "nullification," "personal and present," "all deliberate speed," "class action," "avoidance, "evasion." It is long; it is charged with drama.

But one of the achievements of **Desegregation and the Law** is that it makes the concepts meaningful to laymen and reduces the drama to a basic struggle between, on the one hand, two Constitutional philosophies aod on the other hand, two ideas of the function and powers of the Supreme Court.

* * *

ONE CONSTITUTIONAL philosophy holds that the Constitution is an inflexible instrument, and the idea of the function and the powers of the Supreme Courts which matches it is that no "change in public opinion or feeling . . . should induce the(Supreme) court to give to the words of the Constitution a more than liberal construction . . . than they were intended to bear when the instrument was framed and adopted."

In other words, the Supreme Court is limited to ascertaining and giving effect to the intent of the framers of the Constitution.

These were the views of Chief Justice Roger Taney, who wrote the Dred Scott decision. Many men have held them since.

Opposed to them are the views of Chief Justice John Marshall, who conceived of the Constitution as "continually adaptable to the needs of the time" and who believed that the function and powers of the Supreme Court extend to "re-declaration and re-adaptation" of Constitutional provisions to meet the challenges of change.

* * *

BETWEEN THESE two sets of opposing ideas the struggle continues — and will no doubt continue — though scarcely, for the average man, on the level of intellect.

The average man engaged in the struggle is no analyst of history and no ponderer of ideas, even by ordinary standards, and the self-seeking politician will use every trick he knows to keep the struggle on the emotional level.

He will continue to bellow about "the Southern way of life"— custom, and to shout "God created segregation" — conscience, until the clear and present dangers to our national life and to our posture of international leadership based on goodwill are so imminent as to bring the world to the point of dissolution.

That time may be closer than any of us know.

* * *

BLAUSTEIN and Ferguson do not sound this warning. They sound no warning at all. They are dispassionate, and this is as they should be.

They hew to the line that their concern is neither with custom **per se** nor conscience **per se,** but only with the methods by which our constitutional system meets and has met the human problems of racial adjustments.

But for all the authors' dispassion, and probably because of it, **Desegregation and the Law** is clearly therapeutic, and the average man who reads it— and it is very readable— cannot fail to have his angle of vision corrected to encompass the dangers that confront us.

Seeing them, the hope and the assumption is that the average man will find ways to overcome them

* * *

HEADD, PEARL W. "PREPARING PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS FOR AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION

The Journal of Teacher Education. Vol VIII, No. 4, pp 417-19. December 1957 (Quarterly of NEA) Published by the National Commission on Teacher Education and Professional Standards. The NEA of the U.S. 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W. Washington 6, D.C.

AME

9 1957

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REMEDIAL ENGLISH FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS
by-DR. NICKAARON FORD AND WATERS E. TURPIN
G.P. PUTNAM'S SONS

English Textbook Authors

Dr. Nick Aaron Ford, right, professor and head of the department of English at Morgan State College, and Waters E. Turpin, associate professor, are shown with their book, "Remedial English for College Students," which is to be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Two Morgan Teachers To Publish Book On English

Journal and Guide p. 14

BALTIMORE, Md. — The first textbook in the field of English published in recent years by a Negro scholar will be released shortly with the publication of a work by two Morgan State College professors. Morgan, Md. Oct 2-2-57

Dr. Nick Aaron Ford, professor and head of the department of English, and Waters E. Turpin, associate professor, have just signed a contract with G. P. Putnam's Sons for the publication of their book **"Remedial English for College Students."**

* * *

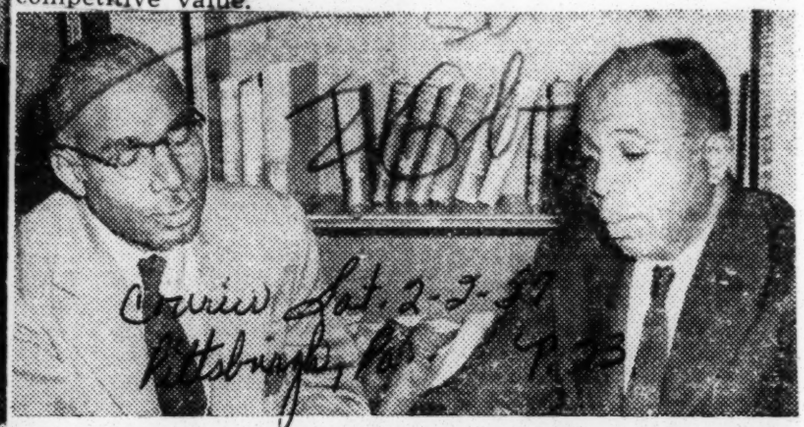
The text, the work of five years, was initially developed by the authors for use in subfreshman and remedial English courses at the college and is designed to assist in the teaching of "the minimum essentials of correct writing to students whose backgrounds in grammar and composition are notably deficient."

Negro scholars have had only a handful of their books published as texts, and most of these have been anthologies. Not since Benjamin Brawley produced **"A Short History of the English Drama"** and a **"Course in Freshman English"** in the '20's and '30's has there been a text developed in this field by a Negro author.

* * *

Dr. Ford has disclosed that the authors plan to send their book to Putnam's in June and that their contract calls for its being published within a nine-month period subsequent to August 31.

Putnam's selected the text for publication after an expert in remedial English at Columbia University found the text different from any work in the field and considered it of high competitive value.



Authors of Textbook—Dr. Nick Aaron Ford, right, professor and head of the department of English at Morgan State College, and Waters E. Turpin, associate professor, are shown with their book, "Remedial English for College Students," which is to be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

G · P · PUTNAM'S SONS
210 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
42 • GREAT • RUSSELL • STREET • LONDON • W.C.1. • ENGLAND

February 12, 1957

Tuskegee Institute
Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, Director
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Guzman:

In reply to your letter of February 6th as to REMEDIAL ENGLISH FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS by Aaron and Turpin please be advised that this is not our publication.

Sincerely yours,

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

George Goerl

George Goerl
Sales Department

GG:ch

26d 1957

I Am Somebody

informer

By Rev William Holmes Borders
Pastor, Wheat St. Baptist Church,
Atlanta, Ga.

I AM SOMEBODY . . .
I am a poet in Langston Hughes.
I am an author in Frank Yerby.
I am a creator of rhyme in Paul Lawrence Dunbar.
I am a Christian statesman in J. R. E. Lee.
I am a diplomat in Ralph A. Bunche.

Sat. 3-2-57

I AM SOMEBODY . . .
I am Somebody . . .I am a soldier in General B. O. Davis.
I am courage in Crispus Attucks and Dorie Miller.
I am a humorist in Eddie "Rochester" Anderson.
I am a television artist in Nat "King" Cole.
I am a concert singer in Leontine Price.
I am a renowned baritone in Robert McFerrin.
I am a great contralto in Marion Anderson.

I AM SOMEBODY
I am Somebody . . . I am an athlete in Harrison Dillard and Ira Murchison.
I am a basketball star in Bill Russell and Wil Chamberlain.
I am an intelligent pen in the hand of DcBois.
I am a college president in Mordecai Johnson.
I am a breaker of world records in Jesse Owens nad Eddie Tolan.

I AM SOMEBODY . . .
I am Somebody . . . I am an orator in P. James Bryant and Howard Thurman.
I am a preacher in C. T. Walker and L. K. Williams.
I am a composer in Nathaniel Dett.
I am an actor in William Marshall, Frank Silvera, Sidney Poiter and James Edward.
I am a boxer in Sugar Ray Robinson.
I am a knock-out punch in Floyd Patterson.
I am a baseball player in Jackie Robinson and Hank Aaron.
I am a home run hitter in Larry Doby and Willie Mays.
I am a world famous pitcher in Don Newcombe and Satchel Paige.

I AM SOMEBODY . . .
I am Somebody . . . I am a scientist in George Washington Carver.
I am an industrial educator in Booker T. Washington.
I am a Congressman in William L. Dawson, Adam Clayton Powell and Charles C. Diggs, Jr.
I am a skin specialist in Dr. Lawless of Chicago and teach what I know at Northwestern University.
I am a judge in Wade H. McCree and Elvin L. Davenport.
I am a music maker in Duke Ellington and Ella Fitzgerald.
I am a pathologist in Julian Lewis and serve on the University of Chicago faculty.
I am the first successful operator on the human heart in Daniel Hale Williams.
I am an entertainer in Eartha Kitt and Harry Belafonte.

I AM SOMEBODY . . .
I am an Assistant Secretary of Labor in J. Ernest Wilkins.
I am loyalty in the Armed Services.
I am insight in Sojourner Truth and Frederick Douglas.
I am an advocator of justice in Roy Wilkins and Thurgood Marshall.
Randolph.

I AM SOMEBODY . . .
I am Somebody . . . I am a moulder of character in Nannie Burroughs.
I am a banker in R. R. Wright and L. D. Milton.
I am a certified public accountand in Jesse Blayton and Richard Austin.
I am a sculptor in Henry O. Tanner.
I am a businessman in Alonzo Herndon and Charles C. Diggs, Sr.
I am a grand specimen of womanhood in Mary McLeod Bethune.
I am a publisher in John Sengstacke, Mrs. Robert E. Vann and John H. Johnson.

I AM SOMEBODY . . .
I am Somebody . . . I am a insurance executive in C. C. Spaulding.
I am a zoologist in Ernest E. Just.
I am a historian in Carter Woodson and J. Hope Franklin.
I am a lover of education in Charlotte Hawkins Brown.
I am a trustee in slavery . . . I protected my master's wives and daughters while he fought to keep the chains of slavery about my body.
I am a beautician in Madames Walker, Washington and Malone.
I am a Bishop in W. A. Fountain and George Baber.
I am a Ball of Fire in Richard Allen.
I am a labirer in John Henry.
I am a true Christian, for indeed, I practiced the religion of Jesus at points better than my master from whom I learned it.

I AM SOMEBODY!
The climax of "Negro History" is today being written in the extension of the frontters of democracy to encompass freedom and justice for all people.

Old Glory And Montgomery

Daily World.
Atlanta, Ga.

BY ARIMENTHA NEALY
For Associated Negro Press

It was a gesture true and kind,
To visit lands of drought.
Now we would have our President
See scorched lands of the South.
His presence there is needed more
Than where the land is bare.
For in the South are human hearts,
With only woe and fear.

The Dust Bowl is a problem
That deserves the greatest care;
But a visit to Montgomery
Would make race issues clear,
Of course, no prestige can remove
Vile senseless racial hate,
But presidential interest
Would make its crime abate.

Wed. 3-6-57

The stars above Montgomery
Are veiled by smoke, its true.
And bombed remains of churches drear.
Would greet his troubled view.
And there would be the buses,
With the gun holes peeping through
But above all, Old Glory,
That the world pays homage to.

Our president would see the flag
Over the court where justice rules:
All citizens of color
Must attend just colored schools.
And hear vile mobs some churches
Where their fathers met to pray.

That court oft cailed our young men
To defend our battle field;
To keep Old Glory flying,
And its honor never yield.
The line of demarkation
Is so faint twix right and wrong,
Lest justice fail, our President
Should visit this mob-town.

Though streaked with blood Old Glory
Would be seen still waving there,
Above the fire and gunsmoke,
And the sin, and hate, and fear,
Our Country's flag and honor
Would grow brighter from that hour
For justice then would be proclaimed,

With Presidential power.

Love's Messages

Saturday Evening Post P. 90

By Audrey Lee

A boy with searching eyes
Seeks words to speak;
And finding none, reaches
To touch a cheek.
A girl with pounding heart
And also mute,
Painstakingly picks lint
From her love's suit.
And readily they lend
Each other smiles,
Oblivious of clocks'
Indifferent dials.
And sequined skies glitter
High up above,
While two in silent gestures
Sav "I love."

Cake for a Contributor

Saturday Evening Post P. 108

Philadelphia, Pa.

Sat. 8-17-57

Audrey Lee, of the Post's manuscript-receiving room, recently was given by her colleagues a delectable cake whose frosting bore the legend, "Mr. Hibbs said Yes!" The occasion: her first Post sale, the poem on page 90, which was accepted without knowledge that it was an inside-the-shop production.

A novelist is what Miss Lee aspires to be, but first she seeks more education, college at night. She's a Philadelphian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lee, and an alumna of West Philadelphia High. To Audrey the most interesting things in life are the English language, people, and the natural beauties of the earth. And she confesses, "Two of my worst faults are: I ask too many questions about the mysteries that sometimes surround us; and I try to probe people's minds (secretly), wondering what they are thinking, trying to gather answers by searching their faces." Would that these were the worst faults of everyone!

From the left: Sue Stureman, Marian Plerhoples, Audrey Lee, Claire Essig, Claudia McClyment.

Defender p. 21 Chicago, Ill. Dat. 10-12-57

JAMES D. PARKS, head of the Art department at Lincoln university, Mo., is shown with his painting of Paul Laurence Dunbar, poet who often has been called a genius (deceased.) Parks was commissioned to do the painting for the Dunbar elementary school in Kansas City, Mo.

26d 1957

Poem- I AM SOMEBODY

I Am Somebody!

Journal + Guide Sat. 3-2-57 P.9

(A poem on the Negro American by the Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor, Wheat Street Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia)

Norfolk, Va.

I AM SOMEBODY . . .
I am a poet in Langston Hughes.
I am an author in Frank Yerby.
I am a creator of rhyme in Paul Lawrence Dunbar.
I am a Christian statesman in J. R. E. Lee.
I am a diplomat in Ralph A. Bunche.

26d

I AM SOMEBODY . . . .
I am Somebody . . . I am a soldier in General B. O. Davis, Jr.
I am courage in Crispus Attucks and Dorie Miller.
I am a humorist in Eddie "Rochester" Anderson.
I am a television artist in Nat "King" Cole.
I am a concert singer in Leontine Price.
I am a renowned baritone in Robert McFerrin.
I am a great contralto in Marian Anderson.

I AM SOMEBODY . . . .
I am Somebody . . . I am an athlete in Harrison Dillard and Ira Murchison.
I am a basketball star in Bill Russell and Witt Chamberlain.
I am an intelligent pen in the hand of DuBois.
I am a college president in Mordecai Johnson.
I am a breaker of world records in Jesse Owens and Eddie Tolan.

I AM SOMEBODY . . . .
I am Somebody . . . I am an orator in P. James Bryant and Howard Thurman.
I am a preacher in C. T. Walker and L. K. Williams.
I am a composer in Nathaniel Dett.
I am an actor in William Marshall, Frank Silvera, Sidney Poitier and James Edwards.
I am a boxer in Sugar Ray Robinson.
I am a knock-out punch in Floyd Patterson.
I am a baseball player in Jackie Robinson and Hank Aaron.
I am a home run hitter in Larry Doby and Willie Mays.
I am a world famous pitcher in Don Newcombe and Satchel Paige.

I AM SOMEBODY . . . .
I am Somebody . . . I am a scientist in George Washington Carver.
I am an industrial educator in Booker T. Washington.
I am a Congressman in William L. Dawson, Adam Clayton Powell and Charles C. Diggs, Jr.
I am a skin specialist in Dr. Lawless of Chicago and teach what I know at Northwestern University.
I am a judge in Wade H. McCree and Elvin L. Davenport.
I am a music-maker in Duke Ellington and Ella Fitzgerald.
I am a pathologist in in Julian Lewis and serve on the University of Chicago faculty.
I am the first successful operator on the human heart in Daniel Hale Williams.
I am an entertainer in Eartha Kitt and Harry Belafonte.

I AM SOMEBODY . . . .
I am an Assistant Secretary of Labor in J. Ernest Wilkins.
I am loyalty in the Armed Services.
I am insight in Sojourner Truth and Frederick Douglas.
I am an advocator of justice in Roy Wilkins and Thurgood Marshall.
I am a leader in A. Phillip Randolph.

I AM SOMEBODY . . . .
I am Somebody . . . I am a moulder of character in Nannie Burroughs.
I am a banker in R. R. Wright and L. D. Milton.
I am a certified public accountant in Jesse Blayton and Richard Austin.
I am a sculptor in Henry O. Tanner.
I am a businessman in Alonzo Herndon and Charles C. Diggs, Sr.
I am a grand specimen of womanhood in Mary McLeod Bethune.
I am a publisher in Robert Abbott, Robert L. Vann and John H. Murphy.

I AM SOMEBODY . . . .
I am Somebody . . . I am an insurance executive in C. C. Spaulding.
I am a zoologist in Ernest E. Just.
I am a historian in Carter Woodson and J. Hope Franklin.
I am a lover of education in Charlotte Hawkins Brown.
I am a trustee in slavery . . . . I protected my master's wives and daughters while he fought to keep the chains of slavery about my body.
I am a beautician in Madames Walker, Washington and Malone.
I am a Bishop in W. A. Fountain and George Baber.
I am a Ball of Fire in Richard Allen.
I am a laborer in John Henry.
I am a true Christian, for indeed, I practiced the religion of Jesus at points better than my master from whom I learned it.
I AM SOMEBODY!

BETHUNE
Builder

DAVIS
Soldier

PRICE
Soprano

ELLINGTON
Musician

MILLER
Hero

MARSHALL
Actor

THURMAN
Orator

RANDOLPH
Organizer

BUNCHE
Diplomat

ROBINSON
Boxer

ANDERSON
Contralto

DAWSON
Law-maker

HUGHES
Poet

DOBY
Athlete

FRANKLIN
Historian

BROWN
Educator

WILKINS
Advocate

OWENS
Olympian

DuBOIS
Writer

SPAULDING
Businessman

26d 1957 POEMS (BY-ROBERT HAYDEN)

Poems Published

Robert Hayden, associate professor of English at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., will have a number of his poems published in Holland. One of the most published members of the Fisk faculty, Hayden's poems have been translated into eight languages, and are included in several anthologies.